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ANNIVERSARIES.

General Union for the Promotion of the Sabbath.

The third anniversary of this Society was held on Tuesday, A. M. of the 10th inst. The chair, in the absence of the President, was taken by Dr. J. Miller. Letters were read from various gentlemen in different parts of the country, in answer to those which had been addressed to them relative to the sanctification of the Sabbath.

After reading a letter from Rev. Dr. Edwards, general agent of the American Temperance Society, in which he proposes a declaration, or a pledge, of "total abstinence," with respect to Sabbath breaking; the audience, on a suggestion being made to this effect, testified their approbation of the pledge, by rising in a body. The pledge is as follows:—

"Believing that all attention, on the first day of the week, to worldly business, except such as is required by works of piety or mercy, or in promotion of our spiritual good, and that of others, is a violation of the divine will, and injurious to the social, civil, and religious interests of men, we therefore agree that we abstain from it, and from all conversation and amusement, and will use our influence to persuade all to do the same, both in our own families and throughout the community."

After an impressive address by the Chairman, an anthem was sung. The meeting continued upwards of three hours; and it is believed that on no former occasion has a deeper and holier impression been made of the importance of the christian Sabbath, and the obligation of men to keep it holy.

The addresses were by Messrs. Wilder, Jay, Badger, Parker, Squier, Reese, and Goodrich, and were unusually impressive.

Abstract of the third Annual Report.

The report states that the Executive Committee have found the work committed to them arduous, that difficulties have multiplied on every side, and they call upon the members of the Society to humble themselves before God, on account of the apathy prevailing in the churches and thro'out the nation, on a subject of such transcendent importance. Respectful notice is taken of the death of the late Mr. Bissell, who was a director, and one of the early, efficient, and unwavering friends of the Society. It is stated that no general agent has been engaged, but that Mr. H. Kingsbury had performed acceptably a voluntary agency of a few months.—Only one new auxiliary has been reported the last year. The report alludes to the fast-day, 11th November last, on account of the profanation of the Lord's day, and trusts that answers to the prayers then offered have since descended on some portions of the land. Allusion is made to measures recently taken in England to rescue the Sabbath from profanation. The committee allude to the law of the United States, which provides that all the post-offices in the country *shall be opened* every Sabbath, and trust that the people may be brought to believe that the stability of our laws essentially depend upon a solemn recognition and devout observance of the laws of that Being who was our fathers' God, and who will be the God of their posterity, until they shall throw off their allegiance to Him.

The report next states the results of several inquiries proposed, in a circular, to clerical and to lay gentlemen in various parts of the United States, soliciting information and asking advice. The replies show that very little has been done the past year by the professed friends of the Sabbath; that beneficial results have been produced, both upon friends and enemies, by the formation and the publications of the Union; that the auxiliaries have generally lain dormant; that the hours almost universally kept as holy time in this country are from midnight Saturday night to the midnight following; that the discipline in the churches for Sabbath breaking, is very lax; and that there has not been so much preaching the last year as before in behalf of the Sabbath; that there has been but little public prayer for this cause; that in Sabbath schools the children and youth are taught to reverence the day.

The report enumerates the modes in which the Sabbath is profaned in this country, expressing a wish that the sin were confined to non-professors; but states that the example of professing Christians emboldens men in desecrating the Lord's day, and bringing it into contempt. The measures recommended are comprised in three words, PRAY, PREACH, PRINT. A hope is expressed that new auxiliaries may be established, that there should also be a permanent agency, that publications should be widely distributed, that funds should be contributed, that there should be stricter church discipline, and more fervent prayer. The report concludes as follows:—

"The committee have thus presented all the information time permits them to offer, on this interesting and important subject. On reviewing it, in connection with the establishment and progress of this Society, they are fully convinced that a great work remains to be done by the friends of their country, and of the christian religion. The exigencies of the times demanded the formation of the General Union, and it sounded an alarm that was heard and echoed throughout the land. The anniversaries and publications of the Society, and the discussions of the Sabbath question, have drawn public attention to the awful delinquencies that prevail, and shown the necessity of continual efforts to rescue the Lord's day from obliteration.

"Pursuing their steady march, with prayer and dependence upon God, it is yet in the power of the friends of the Redeemer to rally arouud them all the friends of good order, of rational freedom, and enlightened piety, for sustaining the christian Sabbath, and thus sustaining all our civil and religious institutions. Let it be said then, with affectionate earnestness, to professing Christians: People of the living God! You who have been redeemed by the blood of Christ! Awake, repent, and entirely reform; for without *your* consistent example, vain will it be to attempt the reformation of others. The desecration of the Sabbath will go on, and increase, until you manifest to the world, that the Sabbath is to you a delight, holy of the Lord, and honourable, and that you prize it infinitely more than gain, or any secular enjoyment. Like a band of brethren, then, stand forth for the preservation of this sacred day, on the right observance of which God has suspended the temporal and eternal welfare of our country and the world."

American Tract Society.

The sixth anniversary of this Society was held on Wednesday, A. M. the 11th inst. The President, S. V. S. Wilder, in the chair; supported by Col. R. Varick, and Hon. S. Van Rensselaer, Vice-Presidents. The meeting was full of interest. Spirited resolutions were passed. The speakers were of six different denominations, viz. Messrs. Dunbar and Milnor, of this city, Van Vechten, of Schenectady, Reynolds, of Harrisburgh, Pa. Breckenridge, of Baltimore, Lansing, of Utica, Mayer, of York, Pa. McAuley, of Philadelphia, and (Gen.) Williams, of Stonington, Conn.

By special request, Dr. Milnor gave an account of his visit to the Isle of Wight, the scene of "The Young Cottager," &c. His description was confirmed by subsequent details by Dr. Codman, who had also visited the place.

REPORT.—Though the operations of the Society have not extended so rapidly the past year, as in some former years, its importance to the Redeemer's cause, appears to be steadily augmenting.

Seventy-three new publications have been stereotyped, making the total number 571. A small tract has also been printed in the language of the Chippeway tribe of Indians, consisting of scripture texts, &c. Six of the new tracts are on intemperance, four on the errors of the Romanists, and four authentic narratives. No fictitious narratives will hereafter be added to the series.

The small volume entitled "*Persuasives to Early Piety*," the committee consider a very valuable accession to the Society's publications, and gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a set of stereotype plates of the work, presented by an "ENGLISH BAPTIST," which were cast under the supervision of the author. They also acknowledge the receipt from the Religious Tract Society of London, of a set of stereotype plates of the same work abridged, presented as a token of christian love. The *Daily Texts* and *Diary*, each containing a text of scripture and a verse of a hymn for each day in the year; the *Dew Drops*, containing a text for each day in the year; and the *Gems of Sacred Poetry*, are all reprinted from the publications of the London Society, in a form convenient for use as a pocket companion. The publication of *Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress* has been delayed, in expectation of receiving a new English edition. The sum requisite for perpetuating Baxter's *Call to the Unconverted* has been nearly completed, and the work will soon be published. The *Christian Almanack*, for 1831, was published in twenty-two editions.

The whole number of pages of publications printed during the year, is 68,786,000.

The whole number of pages *circulated* during the year, is 68,522,704; and the whole number since the formation of the Society, 254,479,926.

Of the Tracts most widely circulated, there have been printed during the year:—

Appeal to American Youth, and Disappointed Hope, each	76,000
Importance of Consideration,	80,000
Worth of a Dollar,	31,000
Quench not the Spirit,	92,000
Putnam and the Wolf,	92,000
Worth of the Soul, and Joseph Archer, each	96,000
Persuasive to Public Worship,	100,000
Hope of Future Repentance,	112,000

The number of tracts on the subject of temperance, printed during the year, is 516,000.

The number of pages gratuitously distributed has been 2,965,208, of which 1,766,660 were for the country west and south of the Alleghany, and 452,487 for foreign countries. There has also been granted in money, to aid the baptist mission in Burmah in their tract operations, $300.

The amount of receipts during the year, has been $42,922.50. The whole amount received during the year ending May 1st, has been expended. There was also due on that day $1,358.66, which the Society had no funds to meet, and there were resting on the committee obligations for paper on which the tracts are printed, to the amount of $10,676.67, which must be met within 6 months.

This painful deficiency of receipts, the committee beg the friends of the institution to bear in mind, when they reflect on the pressing claims of the Society, from various portions of our own country and the pagan world, and the incalculable amount of good it may accomplish by the blessing of God, should the requisite pecuniary means be furnished. Exclusive of its house, erected solely by the citizens of New-York, which is not yet entirely paid for, all the pecuniary means of the Society amount merely to the value of the publications in its general depository, and the paper and other materials used in transacting its concerns.

The number of new auxiliaries recognised during the year is 94, making the whole number immediately connected with this Society, 908.

The *American Tract Society in Boston*, which is a branch of this, had at its last anniversary 672 auxiliaries. Its receipts during the last year were $11,102, and it circulated 7,865,868 pages, of which 1,234,348 were gratuitously distributed. It has contributed in donations to this Society, during the past year, $840.88.

The *New-York City Tract Society* has paid into the Society's treasury during the year, $3,958. It circulated in 14 months previous to the late anniversary, 7,721,000 pages.

The *Pennsylvania Branch, Philadelphia*, had at the time of its last anniversary, 429 auxiliaries. It had circulated during the year 4,437,890 pages, and had remitted to this Society the last year $5,644, being the largest amount received from any of the Society's branches.

Rev. Dr. Milnor and Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine were the Society's delegates at the last anniversary of the London Society, and took part in the exercises.

The committee sustain a friendly correspondence with the *Paris Tract Society*, and have recently made to it a small grant of tracts in English, for distribution among English and American seamen. It is hoped that the recent revolution in France will give a new spring to the tract and all other evangelical enterprises through that kingdom.

Very cordial communications have been received during the year from the Tract Society at *Bristol, England*, and from the Prayer Book and Homily Society at London. Also, from the Lower Saxony Tract Society at *Hamburg*, congratulating the Society especially on the freedom it enjoys from the civil and ecclesiastical domination, which now oppresses and afflicts that institution.

At the last anniversary, the committee reported nine agents labouring in the valley of the Mississippi. They then reported 2,655,067 pages of tracts gratuitiously distributed. They now report but 1,766,660. While such is the fact, the call for tract operations among the millions of the west is doubtless as great as it has been at any previous time.

So limited has been the Society's resources during the year, that the committee report only one appropriation in money for tract operations in pagan lands, viz. $300 to aid the American Baptist Mission at Burmah; and the grants of tracts for foreign countries and the aborigines of our own land amount only to 452,487 pages. The Religious Tract Society of London appropriated the last year, in foreign grants, about $14,000, including 900 reams of paper for India; and since its formation has aided in publishing tracts in *forty-eight* different languages. Their efforts appear to have reached almost every station which has been reached by British missionaries.

The committee feel deeply the importance of doing more in this branch of their operations; and with a view to acquire necessary information, a correspondence was opened, some months since, with all the missionary societies in the United States, known to be engaged in promoting the spread of the gospel among the heathen. From the evidence obtained from these and other sources it is clear, that if the heathen are to be enlightened and evangelised, the press must be resorted to as a powerful instrumentality.

Conclusion.—Thus have the committee presented a review of the Society's operations during another year; the little that has been done; the much land remaining to be possessed, and the superabounding mercy and grace of God which has attended the efforts made. They have shown

That probably not far from three-fourths of the population in the great valley of the west are yet unreached by the Society's publications.

That 10,000,000 of the population of our country remain yet to be supplied by the monthly distribution.

That about $10,000 annually are needed for pagan lands.

That a blessing without a parrallel has during the year descended upon the Society's publications, in rendering them the means of conversion and sanctification to multitudes of souls.

That with all these overwhelming incitements to effort, the Society has but five agents labouring among the 13,000,000 of our population, and they are lost in the comparatively new settlements of a small section of country.

And that the whole amount committed to the Society for its use during the year, has been $34,137.77 in payment for publications sold, and $7,784.82 in donations.

The committee make no comment on these facts. They beg the friends of Zion to consider them well, and to bring them before the throne of grace in importuning prayer, till all who name his name shall be roused to fidelity to Him, and all who hope in his blood shall imbibe in some degree his Spirit, when he came from heaven to bring to man the tidings of his gospel, and offered himself a sacrifice for their redemption.

American Home Missionary Society.

This Society held its fifth anniversary on Wednesday evening the 11th inst: Hon. S. Van Rensselaer in the chair. The President addressed the meeting. The accounts of the Treasurer, and the report of the Corresponding Secretary, were read. Resolutions were then moved or seconded, by Rev. Mark Tucker, of Troy, Hon. Benjamin F. Butler, of Albany, Rev. D. C. Carroll, of Brooklyn, Rev. John Breckenridge, of Baltimore, Rev. Theron Baldwin, of Illinois, and Rev. Dr. Lansing, of Utica; and addresses were made by Messrs. Tucker, Butler, Baldwin, and Lansing.

REPORT.—The day previous to the anniversary, intelligence arrived of the death of the recording secretary, Mr. A. Falconer, while at sea for the improvement of his health. The death of this excellent man will be deeply regretted.

The operations of the Society have been in some respects embarrassed; in others, peculiarly successful. The number of missionaries and agents employed by the Society is 463; and the number of congregations and missionary districts which have been aided in this support, is 577. Of the missionaries and agents, 299 were in commission at the commencement of the year. The remaining 164 have been new appointments during the year, making in all 463.

The missionaries and congregations aided are scattered through twenty-one states and territories, but are more numerous, in proportion, in New-York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, because there is more interest manifested by the people in these states to secure the blessing of a preached gospel; and on the principle upon which the society is conducted, those receive the most aid who do the most to aid themselves. The committee, however, have felt the importance of occupying with an efficient ministry the new settlements on the southern and western frontier, in many of which there are not even so many as *two or three* who are sufficiently agreed to unite in soliciting a missionary, who feel not their need of the gospel, and of course will not ask for it, and have used every endeavour to procure and direct to our frontier states and territories, men of suitable qualifications for the work to be done, and in the course of the year forty missionaries have been sent to this field. The committee, however, have adopted the principle of sending none to the frontier states, who were not willing to express it "as their sincere intention and settled purpose, (Providence favouring), to remain and spend their lives on those fields." Excepting the above named forty missionaries, and five others, who have been employed as agents, the remaining 418 have been appointed on application from the churches or congregations where they labour, and the amount pledged in each case has been the least sum which the committee have regarded as sufficient to enable the applicant congregation to support and retain the minister of their choice.

Receipts and Expenditures.—There have been paid from the treasury during the year, $47,247. During the first half of the year the income of the society was far less than its disbursements, so that for several months in succession the payments from the treasury were in advance of its receipts from $7000 to $10,000, for which the treasurer and other individuals of the committee became responsible. Afterwards the receipts were greater, and taking the whole year, have exceeded those of the preceding year $5,778, while the expenditures have increased $4,818. The balance now in the treasury is $877. The committee, however, are under engagements to missionaries and agents in the field to the amount of $36,782.

Legacy of the late Warren Richardson. This gentleman died in the summer of 1829, in Andover, Massachusetts, where he had resided a number of years, and by active industry, had accumulated an estate of more than $20,000. He was not a professor of religion, and it was not until a short time previous to his death, that his attention was providentially directed to the benevolent enterprises of the churches, and in the near prospect of eternity he bequeathed more than half of his estate to several institutions of religious charity. The bequest to the A. H. M. Society was a residence of uncertain amount; but his widow, Mrs. LUCRETIA RICHARDSON, with a sacred regard to the instructions of the deceased, and with a cordiality in the object which entitles her to the gratitude of its friends, has furnished the Society with every facility to become possessed of the full amount. She has accordingly already paid into the treasury the sum of $5,100; and a small amount, we understand, remains yet to be collected. The reception of this legacy, as a relief from the embarrassments which must otherwise have been experienced, has been regarded by the committee as a peculiarly timely interposition of divine Providence.

Auxiliary Societies and Associations.—These have increased during the year from 273 to ——. The following have contributed the largest amounts to the Parent Society:—

Western Agency in the state of New-York,		$5,721.40
Central Agency of do.		2,998.91
Maine Missionary Society,		2,828.43
New-Hampshire Missionary Society,		2,274.99
Vermont Domestic Missionary Society,		1,636.83
Cedar-st. (N.Y.) Male Association,	$1,754.13	
Do. Female do.	162.75	
Do. Sabbath Scholars' do.	600.00	2,516.88
Bowery church Male Association,		1,460.00
Brick church do.		1,394.00
Laight-street church do.		713.08
Bleecket-street church do.		588.40

The *Western Agency* in the state of New-York, remains yet unrivalled in efficiency among the agencies and auxiliaries of the society. It embraces as its field, the seventeen western counties in this state, with a population of more than half a million, on which more than one hundred and twenty congregations have, in succession, been sustained by this society, seventy-two of which have received aid, within the last year, in the support of fifty-eight missionaries. Seven of the congregations aided are named as having shared richly in revivals, in each of which there have been reported from seventy-five to one hundred hopeful conversions, while others have been gladdened with gentle showers of grace. The surplus of the collections within the bounds of this agency, above the amount expended on this field, has aided the society in thrusting forth labourers into other portions of the harvest.

The *Central Agency* was appointed in October, 1829, on the plan with the Western Agency, but was not fully organised and in operation until a few months previous to May, 1830. Since that time, besides discharging a considerable amount of the debts and pledges of the "Western Domestic Missionary Society," whose responsibilities it assumed, it has aided in the support of thirty-eight missionaries in those counties of this state lying within or contiguous to the Synod of Utica, which is the centre of its operations. Ten of the congregations aided on this field are reported as have enjoyed special revivals of religion, and in general the missionaries have been crowned with more than ordinary success.

The number of missionaries aided by the *Maine Missionary Society*, has increased during the year from thirty-eight to forty-seven; in addition to which, this committee, by the appropriation of funds pledged by the Massachusetts Missionary Society, have aided in the support of eight missionaries on the same field, making in all fifty-five.

The *Vermont Domestic Missionary Society*, (including the Windsor County Association), has aided during the last year, in the support of twenty-eight missionaries in that state; and the *New-Hampshire Missionary Society* has aided thirty-one missionaries in New-Hampshire.

The Domestic Missionary Society of Connecticut has come into active co-operation with the American Home Missionary Society within the last year, but cannot become formally auxiliary until after the alteration of its constitution which is contemplated at its next annual meeting. Meanwhile it conducts its operations as an auxiliary, and has already pledged aid in the support of twenty-two missionaries and agents under commissions furnished by the American Home Missionary Society. The receipts into its treasury, from June 18, 1830, to April 1, 1831, have been $2,276. Its operations, under the present arrangement, have been highly successful, and furnish the most animating encouragement, that hereafter, in addition to furnishing all needed aid to the feeble congregations in that state, it will be an efficient auxiliary of the American Home Missionary Society in sustaining its great enterprise in behalf of the west and south. As it proposes to enter in this way in some measure, into the labours of the *old* "*Connecticut Missionary Society*," and to be conducted by the same Board of Directors, it is confidently believed that it will more than equal the usefulness and sustain the reputation of that venerable institution, whose praise is in all the churches.

The *Sabbath Scholars' Missionary Association* of the Sabbath schools, connected with the Cedar-street presbyterian church in New-York city, has paid into the treasury of the society during the last year $600, and stands pledged for the entire amount of aid granted by this committee to five missionaries in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan. Its fourth annual report, recently published, indicates a comprehensiveness of design, a maturity of plan, and a system in execution, which would do honour to any association for benevolent purposes.

The *Western Reserve Domestic Missionary Society* embraces, as its field, the northern part of Ohio, and the whole of Michigan. Since October, it has assumed the support of six missionaries. The actual receipts of the society have been small, but the agent reports that the present prospect from subscriptions and pledges given, may be considered equivalent to a security for $2,000 within the present year.

The Central Committee of Agency for Home Missions in the western states, established in Cincinnati, Ohio, was not fully organised until late in the autumn, when the Rev. R. Cushman, who is also secretary of the above committee, entered upon his labours on that field. The committee have not yet assumed the responsibility of supporting any particular missionaries. The amount of subscriptions and cash received, up to April 1, 1831, was $1,658.12; and arrangements have been made which indicate a state of preparation for extended operations in future.

Results of the operations of the A. H. M. Society.—There have been added to the churches within the last year, 3,491 souls, of whom 2,532 have been received on profession of their faith, and have been admitted, for the first time, to the communion of the church. The reports of the missionaries, however, are imperfect, and making suitable allowance on this account, there cannot be estimated less than 2,800 new additions to the church, while the number of hopeful conversions is doubtless larger than the above. Fifty-three of the congregations aided have been blessed with special revivals.

The missionaries have reported under their instruction during the year, more than 200 bible classes, embracing not less than 5,000 members; and within their congregation are not less than 500 Sabbath schools, containing not less than 20,000 pupils.

The missionaries, without exception, have also endeavoured to promote the cause of the *Bible*, of *Religious Tracts*, of *Education*, *Foreign Missions*, and of *Temperance*, among the people and congregations where they labour. The following is a tabular view of the results of the last, in several particulars, compared with preceding years:—

	1st Year.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Receipts,	$18,130	20,035	26,997	33,929	48,124
Expenditures,	13,984	17,849	26,814	42,429	47,247
No. of Missionaries,	169	201	304	392	463
Cong. & Districts,	196	244	401	500	577
Sabbath Schools,	not rep.	206	289	369	500
Bible Classes,	not rep.	100	134	203	200
Years of labor perf'd,	110	133	186	274	293
Additions to chh's,	not rep.	1000	1678	1959	2532
Aux. Soc. & Ass'ns,	do.	169	241	273	390

During the five years which have elapsed since the formation of this Society, it has granted essential aid in the support of 996 years of ministerial labour; has reported each year from 10,000 to 20,000 children instructed in Sabbath schools, and from 2,000 to 5,000 in bible classes. In the same time, its missionaries have reported not less than 7,700 souls added to the church, and more than that number of hopeful conversions under their ministry.

American Bible Society.

This Society held its fifteenth anniversary on Thursday the 12th inst.; Col. Varick, the President of the society, in the chair; supported by Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Col. Troup, Hon. S. Bayard, and Judge Thompson. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were read, and resolutions proposed and adopted. The speakers were Hon. Mr. Hasbrouck, Rev. Mr. Choules, Rev. Dr. M'Auley, Gov. Vroom, Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, Professor Perdicarri, and Rev. Dr. Cox.

REPORT.—The Hon. A. Kirkpatrick, one of the Vice-Presidents, and John Watts, M. D. one of the Managers of the Society, have died the past year.

New auxiliaries have been formed the past year, chiefly in the new settlements, to the number of 97. The total number scattered through every state and territory, is 756.

The receipts of the year, leaving out the sum borrowed at banks, amount to $125,316.79. Of this sum $59,142.50 were in payment for books; $2716 from legacies; $10,863.34 as ordinary donations; $52,370.40 towards a general supply; and the remainder from miscellaneous sources.—There has been borrowed, and is now due to the banks, the sum of $34,190. This sum is greater by $13,390, than that due to the banks at the last anniversary, and as the society is not an incorporated institution, the money has been borrowed on private responsibility. It was borrowed in order to help on the work of general supply, and with the continued hope and expectation that pledges to the society would soon be redeemed, and debts paid, so that these bank claims could be cancelled.

The books issued in the course of the year, have been 242,183. This number, though exceeding but little in the aggregate, the issues of the preceding year, contains a much greater quantity of *entire* Bibles. The number of Bibles issued the past year is 171,972, an increase in this class of issues, over those of the preceding year, of 41,618 copies. An unusual number of these distributions were in the way of free donations, or else were special sales, where pay for such only as could be sold, was to be returned.

A grant of *twenty thousand* New Testaments has been made to the American Sunday School Union, for gratuitous distribution, among children in the new settlements.

In May, 1829, this Society proposed to attempt the supply of every destitute family in the United States with a Bible, in the course of two years, provided the auxiliaries would co-operate and furnish the means in season. Very much has been done towards carrying this great undertaking into effect, although the work is not yet complete.

In thirteen of the states and territories, viz. Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, and Michigan Territory, the supply has already been nearly or quite completed. In eight other states, viz. Delaware, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Louisiana, the work has been, as near as can be determined, about two-thirds completed. In Indiana and Illinois, about one-half of the work is done; and in Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Florida territories, something less than one-half. This calculation may not be exact, though it cannot differ essentially from the truth.

It will here be naturally asked, what has prevented the entire completion of this work?

The Managers would answer, in the first place, *delay* on the part of auxiliaries and friends.

It is true that many auxiliaries which pledged pecuniary aid have nobly redeemed their pledges, and in season. Others have redeemed them, but at too late a period to enable the managers to prepare books and forward them to the west, as early as they originally intended. Other societies, which promised assistance, have not, even to this day, rendered more than one-half or one-fourth, and some a less part of what was expected. This delay of funds has necessarily caused a delay in all parts of the enterprise, and left the society still in debt more than $30,000, as already stated.

A second cause why *more* has not been done, has been the unusual severity of the past winter.

The deep snows at the north, and the rains and swollen streams at the south, during the months of January, February, and March, prevented in a great measure the travelling of agents, and the transportation of books, and almost wholly suspended the operations of auxiliaries.

But while the managers have not the satisfaction of announcing at this time, the complete supply of the United States with the Bible, they feel bound to give thanks to Almighty God that so much has been done towards such a supply. It is a matter of great joy with them, that those auxiliaries and friends who have embarked in this enterprise seem still resolved to prosecute the same to a thorough completion. Most of those who have yet unredeemed pledges, and some who have redeemed their pledges, signify their intention to continue their contributions the coming year, and those states and counties in which destitute families are yet unsupplied, seem determined in all instances, if means are provided, to give the word of life to every household within their limits, without delay.

It must be recollected, however, that those parts of the country yet to be supplied, are those parts which are most destitute, and where there are the fewest benevolent labourers and contributors. In many instances books must not only be furnished gratuitously, but agents to distribute them must be provided. These circumstances, together with the unpaid debt of the society, will demand the early and liberal contributions of those who have means, as well as the payment, so far as possible, for books sold on credit. If the friends to the general supply of the country are still disposed to persevere in their labours, but few months need elapse before their hopes are realised.

The managers, however, wish it to be borne in mind, that some parts of the country, now considered as supplied, were supplied several several years since, and must need by this time a re-examination. The county of Monroe, (N. Y.), which was supplied in 1829, was found in 1830, to have again more than six hundred destitute families; and the county of St. Lawrence, supplied in 1825, has been found the past year to have nine hundred families without the word of God. A re-investigation in New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, would no doubt show that numerous dwellings there are now unblessed with the sacred oracles. The managers are deeply anxious that in these states a new examination may be made the coming year, so that by the next anniversary, when it is hoped the supply at the west and south will be completed, it may be said that the undertaking of 1829 has been fully consummated in all parts of the country.

Agents.—The managers have had in their employ during part or all of the year, nineteen agents, most of them in the western states. This number will probably be diminished the coming year, though in the newly settled parts of the country the services of some will be indispensable to the success of the bible cause for many years to come. Those agents who continue in service will now be instructed to visit county auxiliaries, and make arrangements for the annual meetings of the same, in such *successive* order, as that one agent in a state can afterwards be present at the annual meetings of all.—Were these meetings properly arranged, one agent could attend one and two of them every week, giving advice and encouragement to the managers of each, and reporting to the Parent Society an account of them all. When this system shall have been perfected, one well qualified agent, located in each of the large western and southern states, would give life and stability to all the county auxiliaries within his field of labour.

Foreign Distributions.—These have been comparatively few, on account of increased domestic operations.

To *Port-au-Prince*, in the West-Indies, a small quantity of French Bibles and Testaments have been sent, on request of a serious minded foreigner residing there. Encouragement has been given of a further supply.

To the Rev. Wm. Torrey, of *Buenos-Ayres*, have been sent on his request, one hundred Spanish Testaments.

One hundred and fifty Bibles and Testaments, in different tongues, have been recently furnished to a colony of Americans and Swiss, who have settled in the province of *Texas*, in Mexico.

To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, have been furnished three hundred copies of Bibles and Testaments, for the use of *Indian missions* under their care.

To the same body has also been furnished six hundred dollars, to aid in printing the Tamul Scriptures at *Ceylon*, where the missionaries have earnestly solicited aid for this object.

The American missionaries in *Greece* express strong desires that the society should commence a vigorous course of distribution in that country.

In *France*, the way is said to be prepared for an extensive distribution of the word of God. A gentleman in one of our cities has engaged to give the society one thousand dollars towards making distributions there, in case nine thousand dollars are furnished from other sources. Will not auxiliaries and benevolent individuals take this proposition into consideration?

Foreign Societies.—The British and Foreign Bible Society is still highly favoured of the Lord, and is sending its precious blessings more and more extensively through the world. Your deputation to that society during the past year, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, was highly acceptable, and no doubt useful.—Hopes are entertained by the managers that a similar deputation from that society to your own, will, in the course of a year or two, be received here.

The Bible Societies in *France*, *Germany*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, are still engaged in the work for which they were formed.

The societies at *Calcutta*, *Madras*, *Bombay*, *Columbo*, and the places in the east, bordering on the pagan world, were never more prosperous than at present. Every year opens the door for some new distribution of the word of life in those distant lands, where idolatry has so long triumphed.

Let the friends of this society then feel and act as if the supply of our own country with the bible is but the *beginning* of their work. Greece, Ceylon, Burmah and the Sandwich Islands, where our own countrymen are striving to make known the true God, have all need of assistance at the present time, and demands for the word of life will no doubt become more and more frequent and urgent, till the kingdoms of this world all become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. Let no heart then faint, no hand grow weary, no zeal be quenched, until it can be said throughout the world, that "EVERY FAMILY HAS THE BIBLE."

INTELLIGENCE.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Since our last sheet was issued, letters have been received from the Sandwich Islands, contained in a box of curiosities of a scientific and miscellaneous character. The only letter from the package we have yet seen contains no new intelligence; but it mentions *one fact*, which is worthy of being distinctly understood and kept in mind. The articles that are put up for the Sandwich Islands in this country, all come safe to hand in due season, and without the slightest damage. The goods are as nice as if taken immediately from the shelves of the merchant; and articles of food, even such as cheese and butter, and dried fruit and jellies, preserve their freshness and flavour, and prove seasonable supplies and comforts to those who receive them. This, the missionaries inform us, has been generally the case, and is not regarded as any thing remarkable.

We are the more anxious to place this fact before the religious public, because an impression of a different character has to some extent been prevailing, to the detriment of the cause. The friends of this mission need no longer hesitate about the safety of conveyance, in sending out the needed supplies. To say the least, contingences are no more to be apprehended here, than in reference to the stations within the borders of our own country.

The general aspect of the islands differed nothing from what had been stated in other communications. The missionaries are toiling onward, witnessing occasionally the cheering tokens of the divine favour and blessing.

UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS.

LABRADOR.

Nain.—"During the last season," the brethren write, "we had the pleasure to baptise a married couple, and their child of four years old, as likewise a young woman. This transaction occurs but seldom in our more southern settlements, to which few heathen resort. Eight children were born and baptised; six persons received into the congregation, and six more among the communicants. The number of our inhabitants is 245; the communicants are upwards of one hundred."

Okkak.—"During the past winter, we have spent a blessed time with our Esquimaux congregation. The presence of our Lord was felt in all our meetings; but particularly at baptismal transactions, confirmations, and the celebration of the Lord's supper. The schools were punctually held, and diligently attended; and we experienced much satisfaction in the progress made by the scholars, 154 in number. Yet there are several of the adults who cause us uneasiness, by their apparent indifference to the concerns of their souls; and some have deviated from the right way. The number of inhabitants of Okkak, is 388, Esquimaux, of whom 314 are members of the congregation. Thirteen adults have been baptised; eight were received into the congregation, and sixteen became partakers of the holy communion. We had many visitors last winter, who arrived in sledges, and again in summer, in boats, from the northern coast. A few of them appeared to pay attention to our exhortations, and the gospel of our crucified Saviour seemed to make an impression on their minds. One family, consisting of four persons, remained with us."

Hopedale.—"The word of the cross, which we preach," the brethren say, "has, in the past year, penetrated into the hearts of most of those who heard it. Few have remained indifferent; and we have perceived with joy that many have found, in the doctrine of Christ's atonement, salvation and deliverance from the power of sin. Some young people, who as yet turn a deaf ear to the exhortations given, continue in a wayward course.

These communications were dated in August last. In the winter of 1829—30, Br. Lundberg visited from Nain the other two stations, and says—"I can with truth declare, that the spiritual state of our three congregations is such as to excite me to heartfelt thankfulness; the Lord and his Spirit are indeed carrying on a work of grace in the hearts of our Esquimaux, in spite of many failings on their part, and much opposition on the part of the great enemy. The only outward annoyance arises from the near neighbourhood of some Europeans, who have settled or make visits within a short distance of Hopedale."

GREENLAND.

New-Herahut.—"Our Lord and Saviour," Br. Lehman writes, "who gathered together this his congregation from among the heathen of this country, and caused the word of his cross to shew its divine power in their hearts, leads them, by his Holy Spirit, on the way of life everlasting. A few, and but a few, neglect to walk in it.

Liehtenfels.—Br. Eberle thus speaks of the state of the mission:—"As to the internal course of our congregation, we cannot sufficiently praise the goodness of the Lord shewn toward us. Amidst all imperfections, we continue to receive convincing proofs that his love and compassion never fail. As the good Shepherd, he follows the wandering sheep, heals the wounded, and comforts the weak; preserving those who are faithful to his call, in the right way. The festivals, communion, and memorial-days, have been seasons of peculiar blessing, on which his presence and grace, felt among us, rejoiced our hearts, and encourged us anew to devote ourselves with soul and body to his service."

TRACTS BLESSED.

The following instances are extracted from the last report of the American Tract Society:—

"As I was distributing tracts last month in Washington-street," says a monthly distributor of the city of New York, in his report, dated April 4th, 1831, "I was asked by an elderly man, if I did not recollect giving him a tract last spring—the *Dairyman's Daughter*. He mentioned, that at the time he asked me for it, it was more for sport than a desire to read it. But, said he, "My friend, the few words you said, hoping I would read it prayerfully, and that it might prove a blessing to me, I could not shake off. I read it, and was struck with deep conviction, was led to pray, and to go to church, which I had neglected, and in a few weeks I found peace to my soul. Yes, I have found a Saviour; and I am happy to inform you that that tract has not only been blest to me, but to all my family. *My wife and three children*, I hope, have been converted to God by those few pages of God's truth, and likewise *six other persons in my neighbourhood.*" "I do not know," says the distributor, "when I have seen a more humble and pious man than he seemed to be."

The Society's agent in the western district of New-York, says:—"Rev. Mr. H——, principal of the academy at M——, to whom I sent one hundred of the tracts, *Quench not the Spirit*, informs me, that at a time of uncommon seriousness, he gave a copy of the tract to each scholar in the school, and perceived distinctly its influence in increasing the seriousness of some, and exciting to thoughtfulness others who were before insensible. One of these tracts was given to a young man, whose mind was too insensible to receive any special impression from it, but who was, providentially, about to return to his parents, who were both living without hope. He threw down the tract with some indifference, in the presence of his father, who seized it and read it. He wept, and read it again and again. His condition as a lost and guilty sinner was brought with fearful clearness before his mind. He found not peace till he found it in Christ. While in distress for his soul, he gave the tract to his wife, who was also convicted of her sins and hopefully converted to God. The attention of the neighbourhood became awakened, and a considerable revival of religion followed. The tract was greatly sought for, and hung up in houses to be read by visitors. A baptist clergyman, in the neighbourhood of the academy, says that these tracts were the instrument of promoting the revival there, and that one of them given to his daughter, who was returning to stupidity, was carried to her chamber, and read as a message of God to her. Her convictions returned with great clearness and force, and she that very night surrendered her heart to Christ."

From the Vandalia Intelligencer.

AN INFANT'S OFFERING.

The following was received by one of the officers of the State Bible Society, with the amount mentioned, which has been appropriated according to the wishes of the donor:—

A little girl, formerly of St. Louis, but now residing in the state of Illinois, has obtained thirteen dollars, by making thirteen fine linen ruffled shirts for gentlemen. The first she accomplished the month before she was six years old, in a neat, thorough manner, without the assistance of a stitch from any other hand. The other twelve were done before her seventh birth-day, in the same manner, and will bear the strictest examination.

The idea of giving the bible to the destitute has offered a happy stimulus to her exertions, and she begs the Illinois Auxiliary to accept this money, three dollars as a donation, and ten to constitute her a life membember of the society.

Lest the benefit of her example in exciting some other little girls to a similar effort should be lessened, by parents objecting that sewing had too prominent a place in her education, or that her health must have suffered by so much confinement, a friend would add, that daily lessons in orthography and definitions have been acquired, and a portion of the bible read; she has been a constant attendant of the Sunday school, and made nearly all her own clothing. Notwithstanding her various employments, when diligent, half the day has been devoted to recreation; and though her constitution is delicate, her health has never suffered by her application.

She has now relinquished the use of her needle as an employment, for other branches of education suited to her age; and it is fondly hoped the industry practised during her seventh year will characterise each succeeding year, and increase her usefulness and happiness through life.

Turkey.—A correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, in a letter from Paris, dated the 10th April, gives the following translation of an imperial decree, issued by the Sultan on the 11th of February:—

"Greeks, Armenians, Armenian Catholics, and Jews, shall from henceforth, in common with the Turks and Mussulmen, be equal before the law. No Mussulman shall in future have any preference or enjoy any superior rights, in consequence of his being a Mussulman; for, according to the opinion of the Sultan, all form but one family, but one body, whatever may be the private creed of each of his subjects, which is a matter that only concerns the conscience of man, who cannot be called to account for his religion to any but to God. As to the government of the Sultan, it will not, under any circumstances, consider what is the religion of the person who may present himself before it."

Views of Theology, No. 8, vol. 2, May, 1831. New-York: John P. Haven.—pp. 154.—This number contains a review of the Christian Spectator's review of Bellany on the Permission of Sin, and a review of the Christian Spectator's review of Dr. Wood's letters, both of which are handled rather roughly. Attached to this number is the following notice:—

"The Views in Theology will continue to be published semi-annually, in May and November, and be devoted chiefly, as heretofore, to discussions on the doctrines of religion. Four numbers will form a volume. Those who desire the work will please to give notice to the publisher, at 142, Nassau-street. Ministers and theological students of whatever denomination will receive it, if desired, without charge."

A Pious Wedding.—"I attended a wedding a short time since, such an one as I never before witnessed. None were invited but connections of the parties; but the room was filled with friends who came in; and Mr. B. turned it into an inquiry meeting, and much good was done. In every part of the room, Christ and his cause seemed the theme, and the Holy Spirit the presiding guest. O, it is heaven begun, to sit in such places in this day of mercy. Blessed be God for what our eyes see; that we live now; that our children live."—*Bost. Rec.*

The Baptist Board for Foreign Missions held its 16th anniversary at Providence, on the 27th and 28th ult. The most important business which we notice is the resolution to send another press and two printers to Burmah. The reports of missionary success were encouraging.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia have pledged themselves to furnish funds for the support of seventeen young men, to be under the care of the General Assembly's Board of Education.

The first congregational church in Attleborough, Mass. have resolved to discontinue the wearing of mourning apparel.

REVIVALS.

Sherburne, Chenango Co.—The following has been addressed to us, by Rev. Mr. Sprague, pastor of the church to which it chiefly relates; with permission to abridge it, if we thought proper. But we could even wish that an article of such precious interest had been longer:—

First Church, Sherburne, May 18, 1831.

MR. HASTINGS—If you deem the following notice of the revival in this place, worthy of an insertion in your paper, it may, perhaps, be an encouragement to those churches that have long sat in darkness, "to rise up and build." It is known that this church was once highly favoured with frequent showers of divine grace; but for the last eleven years, it has been a time of great dearth. Four years ago, there were some gentle distillings of the dew of heaven; a few mercy drops were given; and there was an attempt made by many of us, "to get up in our sleep;" but like the drowsy man, we thought the morning had not come, and we fell back upon our couches. Soon after this, a prayer-meeting was set up, especially to pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. This meeting has been punctually attended by a few, "who sighed and cried over the desolations of Zion," with a determination to hold on for years. The church was continually becoming more and more involved in difficulties, till a division was feared; and feeling that my usefulness was at an end among this people, I presented a request for a dismission from my pastoral charge over them. Just then, there appeared to be rising a "little cloud," discovered by a few only, who had been driven to their knees, by the increasing gloominess that had been gathering over the church. This was in October of 1830. The cloud slowly enlarged; a deep and distressing anxiety for the glory of God, and the salvation of sinners, began to take possession of the bosoms of Christians, and they wept day and night, for their "brethren according to the flesh."

Such was the state of things, till the latter part of December; the feeling on the part of Christians deepening and spreading through most of the church. Not much feeling as yet among the impenitent. Near the close of the year, at a conference meeting, I gave liberty for any sinners who felt impressed with a sense of their condition, to rise and request the prayers of Christians. Four men arose, three of them heads of families; one of them known to us only as an advocate for universalism, though afterwards found to have been a backsliding professor; another a disciple of Fanny Wright, recently from New-York; another who had long been supposed to be at least *bordering* on deism. This meeting seemed to give a powerful impulse to the work. Christians saw that their prayers were not in vain, and we were generally encouraged.

As has long been our practice, on the last day of December, the church went two and two, visiting from house to house through the congregation; and on the 1st of January we came together, to confess the sins of the past year, and to begin anew. Before the close of the meeting, the place was a Bochim. The feeling increased in the church, and spread among the impenitent. One after another entertained hope. Convictions were deep and pungent, and sometimes distressing. Hopes in some cases were strong, and in others feeble, and in almost every case appearing well. As it regards the activity of Christians, it may truly be said, "Zion travelled, and brought forth children."

Such was the state of things, when a three day's meeting was appointed. During this meeting, the house of God was filled to overflowing. The aisles and galleries and porch were crowded wherever, a person could sit or stand. Preaching was plain, and directed to the heart. Formalities were thrown aside, and the assembly was addressed, as beings who must appear before the bar of God, and have their destiny fixed forever. Ministers besought them with tears, to be reconciled to God.—Many were convicted; at last one hundred were in the anxious room, and one hundred and fifty rose for prayers at the close of the meeting; and there were probably fifty conversions of persons from this and the neighbouring towns. The work went on rapidly; thirty conversions in a week. We afterwards held another three days' meeting, which was followed with good, although not so powerful as the former.

The number of hopeful conversions we do not certainly know; but we may say with safety, one hundred and fifty in our own congregation, and an equal number in other parts of the town. The work is still progressing through the whole town. In some cases, heads of families have been brought to bow before God; but the work has generally been among the young. Nearly every member of my bible class, and whole classes in the Sabbath school, have been hopefully renewed; and the choir of singers, who were mostly impenitent, can now, with the exception of two or three, sing with the heart and understanding.

When I look around, I am astonished to behold the revolution. My heart is full, when I look upon the young people, and see them prostrated before God in the attitude of prayer; the same individuals, who "once walked among the tombs," "now sitting, clothed, and in their right minds." Truly, "What hath the Lord wrought?" It has been all of God; for the instruments which have been employed to promote the work, have been as inefficient in themselves, as the staff which Moses stretched out over the waters of the Red sea.

I would say a word more, if your patience can bear with me. The criminality of professors, in lying down to slumber after they have enjoyed a season of refreshing, has never appeared to me so great as it does at present; and I have formed my views on this subject from the circumstances of my own congregation at the present time. The effect of this revival has been, to produce a general solemnity on the minds of the still impenitent around us. Their ears, which have been heretofore closed, are now open to hear; their own consciences convict them of their guilt; their minds are tender.—The most of them are hiding themselves under the refuge, that they "can't feel," or they "can't do any thing themselves." They are in a favourable state, as it regards many things; and if this favourable state is not improved by the children of God, it seems to me that these sinners will be lost, at least many of them. If they slide back, I fear it will be into "strong delusions," or a "spirit of slumber," that will never be broken, till broken by the appearance of the Son of Man, as a thief in the night.—But if this state of things is improved, and the children of God determine to "hold on," sinners will be constantly coming into the kingdom. Not that I suppose it is by "might, or by power," that they can be converted; but when Christians "will work, God will work." There is nothing that I so much dread, as a declension. It seems to me that the glory of God, and the good of souls, require that the Christian's watch-word should ever be "onward." With us, this is our determination, to "be steadfast, immoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord;" the Lord sustaining us by his grace.

Your's, &c. J. N. S.

Le Ray.—The following is addressed to us, by Rev. John Sessions, under date of the 16th instant:—

MR. HASTINGS—A three days' meeting commenced at Le Ray, Jefferson County, on the third inst. which resulted, under God, in great good. A union was previously formed between the presbyterian and baptist churches, as it respected the meeting, and a good degree of harmony of feeling and effort prevailed to the end. The Spirit of God was manifestly among the people previous to this meeting; but when the churches met, and the exercises of the first day commenced, it was evident that Christians were weak in faith, and had not sufficiently abased themselves before God, in view of their long continued backsliding in heart. The former part of the second day was occupied by remarks to Christians, and a public confession by the members of the different churches, made in the aisles, of their past inactivity in the cause of Christ, and their unholiness of life. This step prepared the way for blessings. The Spirit began to descend in power, and continued to descend, till, at the close of the third day, it was deemed expedient to continue religious exercises the next day; and the next day, the necessity for continuing the meeting was increased.—Large numbers came forward to the anxious seats, and many began to rejoice in hope. In this way religious exercises continued daily for eleven days; when about one hundred and twenty were found entertaining hope of salvation. At the close, the number attending at the baptist house of worship, which was used as a place of conversation and prayer with the anxious, was greater than at any former time; and it is believed that scarcely an individual in the village and immediate vicinity, remained unaffected in view of his sins. There was, however, a necessity for the ministers' leaving the ground, as a meeting of a similar kind had been appointed at Brownville, on the 17th inst. We believe the work of the Lord will go on here; for Christians are determined to pray without ceasing.

One circumstance occurred at the close of the meeting, worthy of particular notice. As there had been a union between the presbyterian and baptist churches in the exercises of the meetings, apprehensions arose that a proselyting spirit might appear. To prevent this, a mutual agreement was entered into between the two churches, that a meeting of those entertaining hope should be held, and a discourse delivered to them, explaining, among other things, their duty immediately to connect themselves with some christian church; each going to the church he preferred; and if, after examination, he should alter his mind, a letter should be given, that he might unite with the other. In the mean time, nothing should be said to influence their minds in this respect. Persons then went around and received the name of each, and the designation of the church to which he would go. The next day a meeting of the session was held, for the purpose of examining those who had made up their minds to unite with the presbyterian church; when forty-two were received, and four were received by letter; making forty-six in all. The baptist church is to hold a meeting for examination next Saturday. Many that obtained hopes reside in other towns, and within other churches, and therefore will not unite with either of the churches in this place.

This measure we consider a glorious triumph over the adversary, who often hinders the progress of revivals, by exciting sectarian feelings. We hope the work will move on here with power, and that harmony among Christians will continue. Your's, affectionately, J. S.

New-York City.—A correspondent of the Philadelphian, who heard a statement from Dr. Spring, on the evening of the 29th ult. at the church in Crown street, Philadelphia, relative to the revival in New-York city, communicates for publication in that paper, some of the most interesting facts which he retained in memory.

It seems from the statement, that the first evidences of a growing interest in the revival of God's work, were discovered, not in the ordinary assemblies, but in the little retired circles for conversation and prayer, where the brethren began to feel the existing desolations, and to pour out their hearts unitedly to God. "A prayer-meeting particularly, last summer, was held early in the morning, attended by a clergyman, (or a few clergymen), composed of individuals of different denominations, many of whom were beginning to inquire the way to life, and all of whom, without a solitary exception, are now rejoicing in the hope of its possession. From this meeting originated the present 6 o'clock prayer-meetings; and its influence has been felt in almost every subsequent movement for good." On two days of special noise and festivity last fall, many retired to pray and mourn over Zion; and to beseech of God that he would arise and plead his own cause in the earth, amidst the conflicts and the tumults of nations. "And the result is, that up to three weeks ago, nearly one thousand persons had united themselves to the church of Christ, within the presbyterian and Dutch reformed denominations; and including other societies, the additions to the church cannot be much less than two thousand. The spirit of grace and supplication rested upon the church. The speaker feelingly adverted to answers of prayer in behalf of individuals, so striking, as to excite admiration and astonishment; and so frequent, that the enumeration would have surpassed his limit of strength and time."

"Pastoral visitation was also mentioned as tending to the same result—a species of labour too often neglected. Dr. Spring pathetically lamented his own backwardness, indecision, and infidelity, in times past, as to this duty; and called earnestly upon his ministering brethren present, to hold back no longer from this work, but to set about it diligently. He feared that there was a shrinking away from this duty in regard to the rich; admitted there was strong temptation to soothe them in their slumber, flatter them with false hope, and to be satisfied with meagre evidence of a saving change in them, and gratefully acknowledged his own late and repeated experiments to have reproved all his scruples, and cast away all his timidity. A young lady, said he, the child of adoption; the object of high hope; the centre of wide influence; capable of lofty and noble things, yet careering on the giddy steep of fashion and of folly, created in him no small solicitude; as for her soul he must give account; every avenue to which seemed most sedulously guarded. He delayed the visit of counsel and exhortation; and delayed, till rebuked by conscience, he could do so no more. As soon as he called, and was ushered to the saloon, the first and only person whom we saw was this young lady, bathed in tears, who immediately exclaimed, "My dear pastor, I rejoice to see you. I was fearful I was the only one who had escaped your friendly notice." What rebuke to fear! What encouragement to hope and to act!

"The speaker described, with touching eloquence, the union of ministers and of churches, the quenching of ancient heart-burnings, the adjustment of congregational differences, the removing of the causes of strife, and the putting away of all "uncharitableness, and its overpowering influence on the mind and conscience of the community." "Now my difficulties are all at an end," said one. "I see a divine beauty in religion," replied another. The listening ear was yielded by thronging multitudes, who at all times were pervaded by that deep, hushed silence, as when men "believe, and therefore speak;" when they believe, and therefore hear. "Old things have passed away;" are forgotten; or remembered only to weep over, and to melt the heart to tenderness and love.

"Some *peculiarities* of this work of grace in New-York were mentioned. It comprehends persons of all conditions, and of all ages, except the aged and extreme youth. Not one, as far as has been ascertained, over the age of fifty-five, has been the subject of this grace. And this very forcibly recalled to my mind the remark of a clergyman in this city which he made in the audience of a crowded house that in a ministry of fourteen years, and a supervision of some thousands of people, he had never known but two individuals, over the age of fifty, converted to God. Wintry, indeed, are the prospects of the aged sinner; desolation all around; congenial every blast; and night descends unasked, unblest. "Pray ye, that your flight be not in the winter."

This remark reminds us of one made under similar circumstances, fifteen or twenty years ago, that conversions of people who were over thirty years of age, were almost as rare as miracles. The truth is, that we limit the operations of grace by our unbelief. The flight of numbers, here and there, is beginning to be seen even in the "winter time." Men who are seventy or eighty years of age, and some of them infidels, have in a few scattered instances been seen to become as little children in Christ Jesus; and no doubt, if there were more faith and perseverance among God's professing people, such instances would be more frequent. Lamentable, indeed, is the case of the aged impenitent. But "is any thing too hard for the Lord?" We are commanded to pray for "all men."

A considerable portion of the youth are subjects of the revival; a circumstance, which, among other things, shows the value of sabbath schools and bible classes. The Doctor dwelt on these with feelings of lively emotion.

"The manner in which some were convinced of their guilt and ruin, was another peculiarity. A gentleman in thriving trade, of considerable shrewdness of mind, said to his pastor, "Sir, I did not hear one sentence of your sermon on such a Sabbath. As soon as you took your text, the thought struck me, what am I doing here? For thirteen years, here have I sat. I have no belief—no hope. I am no better—rather worse. I am now resolved *to ask God to teach me how to pray.* My mind was absorbed in the exercise. I went home, retired to my room, took up a tattered bible, opened upon the very passage where Christ teaches his disciples to pray.—That evening I called my family together. It is now ten days since. I persevere. Will you instruct my ignorance?"

"On the second evening of a three days' meeting, a young lady from the extreme south, opulent, of high connections, nursed in the lap of indulgence, the mistress, as well as votary of fashion, was induced to attend. As she went along, a sort of secret soliloquy took place.—"What if I should become a Christian? Well, what if I should? It will be strange. What if I should become a Christian? You must give up your worldly amusements. Well, that I can do. What if I should become a Christian? You must give up your gay companions. Well, I can part with them. If I become a Christian, I must endure much ridicule and banter. Well, this is not intolerable. If I become a Christian, my southern friends, who have taken in me such tender and kind interest, will be wounded, grieved; will disown, despise me." Here her feelings prevailed; the thoughts of home, and early associations, rushed upon her heart with overpowering sensations. But recovering herself, "Suppose they do, my Saviour will not disown, despise, forsake. I'll go to Jesus." She

went to the meeting; that night publicly professed Christ, and is now rejoicing in hope of his glory.

"Quench not the Spirit: Grieve not the Spirit," is the solemn injunction of the apostle.—Many are the sad monuments of his desertion. An affecting example was given. Two young ladies, cousins, had become much impressed.—An invitation was sent them in the morning to attend a social party, free from extravagance, which at proper seasons a religious person might have visited without blame. One declared without hesitation she could not go, her mind was in a different mood, and her intentions to attend the prayer-meeting. The other accepted the invitation; and contrary to the earnest entreaty of her cousin and aunt, went. In the prayer-meeting that evening, the one was blessed of God, and found peace: The other returned from the party, disturbed and vexed, displeased with her pious cousin, ashamed of her former feelings, and now daily reviles religion, and scoffs at its services. God alone knows the destiny of this young woman. That her situation is fearful, who can doubt? Reader, if thou hast a heart, pray for her. But the fact illustrates most forcibly, God's own statement, that there is a time when he is *near;* a season when he may be found, (Isaiah, lv, 6); and if "grieved" and rejected, he will abandon the sinner to his own ways, and to be filled with his own devices."

Weybridge, Vt.—A communication in the Vermont Chronicle, under date of the 18th ult. gives the particulars of a cheering work of grace in this town, which had been preceded by aspects peculiarly unfavourable. When the writer began to labour in that place on a year's engagement, somewhat more than a year ago, there was a small church there, distracted with difficulties and divisions, which threatened extermination. Having been for two years destitute of preaching, discipline had been greatly neglected; and insubordination had seemed almost incurable. Here and there an individual, however, seemed to be praying with some earnestness to the God of Zion, who, during the period of darkness, "stood at the helm of government, with pity in his eyes." "He seemed to be whispering in the ears of his children, saying, "*Return unto me, and I will return unto you.*" They evidently did so; for from the time I first came among this people, I have discovered a gradual coming together, and an increase of spiritual life. At times, it has seemed that a cloud of mercy was arising, and about to distil upon us showers of grace; and then again, we seemed to be overshadowed with the darkness of Egypt, which could almost be felt. There were a number of hopeful conversions during the summer, and some additions to the church. Though the church as a body during this time were in a lukewarm state, yet there were *individuals* among them, whose constant prayer seemed to be, "*O, Lord, revive thy work.*"—Christians who were under censure began publicly to confess their faults; and thus the prospect, particularly with regard to union in the church, became more and more flattering, until the 1st of March, when a season was set apart by the church, for fasting and prayer."

"It was a solemn day, for God was there. A spirit of confession seemed to prevail throughout the church, and there seemed also a determination to come up "to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Christians seemed to feel that an effort must be made, or destruction must be the inevitable doom of the church; and accordingly an appointment was made for a three days' meeting.

"After this meeting was called, Christians began to feel that they had taken upon them a great weight of responsibility, and that, should they fail to receive the contemplated blessing, there would be a reaction, and "the last state would be worse than the first." And I believe the church in general felt, that although ministers and Christians from other towns might come and be instrumental of good, yet they had *only* to look to God for a blessing, which led them to be much at a throne of grace. This meeting commenced on Monday evening, the 14th of March, with preaching in different parts of the town. These meetings were generally thronged by old and young, who were anxious to hear the word of God dispensed, and the presence of the Holy Spirit was manifest. Tuesday morning, our meeting commenced with a season of prayer, and closed with a sermon by Dr. Bates, from Ps. 110, 3, "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power." It was a solemn day, and I doubt not will be remembered with joy by many a soul through the ages of eternity. In the evening there was preaching again in different parts of the town, and an increase of spiritual feeling was visible. Many were willing to stand up before the world, and beg the prayers of God's people. On Wednesday, the public exercises commenced as on the preceding day. After sermon, a request was made that all the church, who felt conscious of their wanderings from the path of duty, and who were determined to go forward in the service of their divine Master, should present themselves in the broad aisle. They came forward unanimously, and an humble confession, that had previously been prepared, was publicly read. The Holy Ghost at this time seemed to come down in great power, and "*fill the house where they were sitting.*" And during this time I have no doubt the Lord was sending arrows of conviction to the hearts of the impenitent.

"Some began this day to indulge a hope that that they were renewed by the Holy Ghost, and their souls sprinkled with the blood of the Son of God. Deep feeling continued to increase, and on Thursday, at the close of the morning exercise, another request was made, that all who were resolved to embrace the present opportunity, in securing an interest in Christ, and who desired the prayers of Christians, should present themselves in the broad aisle. No sooner was this request made, than sinners began to rush forward, from the galleries, and from all parts of the house. Probably more than a hundred were among this number.

"It was a solemn scêne, an overwhelming sight. There were some of almost every age—children, and those whose heads were blossoming for the grave. Sighs and sobs were heard in every direction, and many seemed so deeply pressed with the weight of their sins, that they had hardly strength to retain their standing.—Many of them have since, we trust, been born into the kingdom of God's dear Son. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered in the afternoon, and a general prayer meeting held in the evening. It was awfully solemn, for the Holy Ghost was in our midst.

"At the evening meeting, sinners who desired prayers, were requested to come forward to the anxious seats, where mutual conversation would be had with them. Many immediately came forward, and a request was then made, that all who were willing to give their hearts to God, while prayer was offered for them, should arise. A number arose, some of whom we trust submitted themselves to God before the meeting closed. Awakened sinners have generally seemed to have the impression that this is their last call. The work still goes on with increasing interest. The number that have truly given themselves to Christ, the judgment only will decide. It is a great work, and may God carry it on until every soul shall be made a trophy of his grace. Will Christians pray for Weybridge?"

In Berkshire, Richford, Owego, and Newark, Tioga, Co. N. Y.—A correspondent in Newark valley, in a letter to the editors of the New-York Observer, dated April 1st, says—"The congregation of Berkshire and Newark, in the county of Tioga, has shared largely in the divine visitations during the winter past. A revival of religion made its appearance in the latter part of December; though it appeared from statements afterward made, that many in different parts of the society had been more or less anxions for weeks and even months previously. The first *visible* appearance was like the sound of a mighty and rushing wind, filling every one with amazement, coming so suddenly and unexpectedly. A large school house, at which a weekly prayer meeting had been held for weeks and months, and which one week previously contained scarcely a dozen individuals, was now filled, and overflowing. There were probably from one hundred and fifty to two hundred souls, and in all parts of the house impenitent sinners were seen weeping over their ruined condition. A meeting for the anxious was appointed at the same place the next evening, and about forty attended. Things remained in this state a few days, giving large promise of the richest blessing, and then seemed to die away. At this interval many of God's children were urging their supplications that God would revive his work. These prayers the Lord was pleased graciously to answer.—The shower soon began to descend, and its blessings have been abundant. The Holy Spirit in his soul subduing influences, has swept thro' the valley and over the hills, insomuch that for an extent of ten miles, and I may say through the length and breadth of the congregation, scarcely a house has been passed. Several whole families have been taken, and in *many* all the members over ten or twelve years are indulging hope in Christ. It is probable that a majority of the congregation over twelve years of age, who were not previously indulging hope, have recently, in the judgment of charity, passed from death unto life. Among the subjects of the revival, are found persons of all ages and classes and characters; from the man of nearly three score years and ten, down to little children of ten years; from the highest to the lowest circles in society, and from the highest to the lowest elevation of moral character. Of those who have indulged hope, one hundred and eight have been propounded for admission into the church the coming Sabbath; many more choose to wait for a longer trial of themselves, and between thirty and forty have gone to other denominations. The visits of neighbouring ministers and lay members from other churches have been greatly blessed in carrying forward this work. The adjoining congregation at Richford has shared largely in this revival; and a similar work of grace is now in progress in Owego, where there is a four days' meeting this week, which closes on the Sabbath, when it is expected that thirty-two will unite with the church. Many prayers are offered, and hopes are entertained that the meeting will be blessed. Perhaps you may hear more of it hereafter."

Fruit of a Revival.—The following is another instance of the good effects of revivals of religion upon the morals of man. Comment is unnecessary. The article is copied from the New-York Standard:—

"The following anonymous letter was received by John R. Peters, Esq. through the post-office, on the 16th of April:—"A penitent thief, hoping in the pardoning love of the Lord Jesus Christ, returns to Mr. Peters the enclosed $50, being the principal and interest of money fraudulently obtained from him some years since. It is to the foolishness of preaching, that Mr. P. is indebted for this act of just restitution. How safe is it to trust to the Lord! How able is he to protect our property from the evil man! If the Lord be for us, who can be against us? O, abused friend! pardon my wrong, and help to spread a gospel so honourable to God, so safe for man. How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation!"

Who can find fault with a tree producing such fruit as this? What infidel, on reading this, will not exclaim, "If the christian be not the true religion, it certainly deserves to be." Mr. Peters has sent the sum enclosed to the Home Missionary Society, where it will be employed in spreading that gospel, which has thus changed the heart of the thief.—*New-Bedford Reg.*

At *New-Bedford, Mass.* the Saviour is present with almighty power, and the work advances daily. Such is the situation of all our towns, that no assistance can be obtained, and each minister must stay to gather the harvest from his own field.—*Boston Rec.*

Orange County has some revivals, and some indication of revival, from which we expect interesting intelligence ere long.—*Vt. Chron.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: MAY 24, 1831.

Ten Thousand Cases of Conversion.—One of the cotemporary journals estimates the number of hopeful conversions, as reported in the existing revivals, to be not far from 10,000. This estimate is quite too small. A mere glance at a few places in our own state, will show this. Say, for instance, that in New-York and Brooklyn, the numbers may amount to 2,000; that in Rochester, and a few places in that vicinity, they amount to as many more; that in Auburn, Ithaca, Manlius, and Utica, including the vicinity of these places, there may be on an average 400 each; and that in Troy and Albany there may be 500; we have then a total of more than 6000; to which if the numbers be added from Geneva, Canandaigua, Palmyra, Martinsburgh, Pen-Yan, Butternuts, and perhaps one or two other towns, they will amount to about 7000; all in this single state. This estimate, though a hasty one, is probably, as a whole, very far below the truth; for we presume that not less than fifty places are excluded from it, that might average the same number of conversions, i. e. an amount of 2500. Indeed, we are by no means certain that if a correct census were taken, the numbers in this single state would not amount to the whole 10,000. Then look at Hartford and New-Haven, Connecticut. In the latter city alone, embracing different denominations, it has been said there are probably not far from one thousand who are hoping.

What portion of all these thousands have been truly converted to God, eternity will reveal. Great allowance for false conversions has been made in this calculation. Nor is it forgotten that many who have never known the Saviour, will continue to deceive themselves and others to their dying day.

On the whole, we are constrained to think that ten thousand for these United States, may not be half the total number among the different denominations, who give evidence of genuine conversion; perhaps not even one third.—What an army is raising up to the praise of redeeming grace!

Death of Mr. Everts.—We learn, with the deepest regret, by the papers just received from New-York, that Jeremiah Everts, Esq. corresponding secretary of the American Board for Foreign Missions, died at Charleston, S. C. on the 10th inst. about a week after his arrival from Havana, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. A letter written the next day, says, "Mr. Everts died last evening, a most triumphant death. His disease introduced him to his rest much sooner than was anticipated. His remains are to be sent to Boston."

This is a loss indeed. The poor Indians, the Sabbath cause, and the American Board, will all feel the wound. They needed the assistance of such a man, peculiarly at the present time. But the Lord reigns. He knows *when* and *how* to call his faithful servants to their reward. The friends of benevolence ought to lay this chastisement to heart, and improve it to the glory of God.

Asaad Shidiak.—A letter from Rev. Mr. Bird, dated in Spain, Nov. 12, mentions "a fresh report, apparently authentic," that this martyr had at length sunk under his sufferings. But as an offset to this, Rev. Mr. Goodell writes from Malta, to a gentleman in New-York—see last Saturday's Observer—that intelligence had been received from Beyrout, that the sufferer was still living.

Messrs. *Dwight* and *Smith*, as appears by the above letter, were at Tiffles on the 3d of August, having advanced about a thousand miles from Constantinople, and been greatly prospered in their travels.

General Assembly.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser mentions the opening of the session of the General Assembly on Thursday last, and the appointment of Rev. Mr. Beman, as Moderator. Nothing further is detailed; but there will, no doubt, be a very full and interesting session.

The Fourteenth Instance.—A communication in a preceding column, mentions incidentally the conversion of another choir of singers—the fourteenth in number, that has been reported to us within a few months. How far, in the present instance, the work may have been connected with religious musical cultivation, the writer does not say; but most of the choir, it seems, were confessedly impenitent previous to the revival.

New-York City Temperance Society.—It appears from the annual report, that of the one hundred and twenty religious congregations in that city, only fifteen have become, in any important sense, auxiliary to the temperance cause. Most of these, if we mistake not, are distinguished at the present time by the outpourings of God's spirit. The report dwells with interest upon the connection that exists between revivals and the temperance cause.

Anniversaries.—We are indebted chiefly to the New-York Observer, for the abstracts from the proceedings at the late anniversaries. We present them, however, in a condensed form, which we presume will be more satisfactory to our readers. We learn elsewhere, that the proceedings excited very general and lively emotion. Further extracts may be given hereafter.

To make room for these details, several interesting communications are unavoidably deferred.

Protracted Meetings—We are requested to state, that there will be a four days' meeting in Western, to commence June 7th, at 2 o'clock. Ministers in the vicinity are earnestly invited to attend, and assist in the exercises.

A three days' meeting will be held at Herkimer, commencing on the 21st of June.

For the Western Recorder.

MR. HASTINGS—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to express my thanks to an affectionate and beloved people, for a fresh token of their regard for me, and for the cause of Christ, in contributing the sum of thirty dollars, to make me a life member of the American Bible Society. That the almighty God, who has promised that "the liberal soul shall be made fat," and "he that watereth, shall be watered also himself," would verify his promises, by pouring upon this place a shower of divine grace, and causing the moral desert around us to blossom like the rose, is the sincere and ardent prayer of their grateful pastor, and your affectionate friend, E. BARNES.

Boonville, May 20, 1831.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

New Victories obtained by the Poles—Termination of Disturbances in Italy, &c.

The ship Canada, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, has brought London papers to the 15th of April.

Poland.—The Poles have gained a complete victory over the Russians. A few days prior to this engagement, the Polish commander in chief had endeavoured to prevent the further effusion of blood, by an attempt at negociation with Diebitsch; but he required the unconditional submission of all the Poles as a preliminary measure, and the demand was rejected with scorn. In addition, Lithuania is in a state of insurrection. At Wilna, the capital, the overthrow of the Russian authority is complete. The nobility have set free their slaves, and supplied them with money and arms. Diebitsch is thus cut off from his supplies, both of men and troops.—With an enemy in front and rear, harrassed by fatigue and famine, of the proud army of Russia, but few will probably remain, to tell the sad tale of how fearful a thing it is, to war against a gallant people, determined to be free.

The official bulletin of the Polish commander in chief has been published in the Warsaw papers of the 1st of April. The following is an extract:—"The commander in chief having learned that Marshal Diebitsch had divided his forces, and only left a small corps of his army to observe the capital, took the resolution to pass with a great number of his troops to the right bank of the Vistula. He quitted Warsaw during the night of the 30th ult. and attacked at Wawr the corps of Gen. Geismar, who were entrenched in very strong and advantageous positions. While the advanced guard of the Polish army was engaged in combat with four regiments of Russian infantry, Gen. Rybinski appeared with his division on the enemy's right, attacked it by storm, and carried at the point of the bayonet all its redoubts and entrenchments. He destroyed one entire regiment, forced another to lay down its arms; took three cannons, two standards, and drove the enemy into a precipitate retreat. In this combat, which lasted more than two hours, the brigade commanded by Col. Romarino particularly distinguished itself. The enemy, forced to quit very advantageous positions, which were guarded and fortified since the 19th of February, retreated to Milosna, where it attempted to make a stand, but was compelled to yield under the fire of our infantry, which crossed it from both sides. As the enemy was returning towards Minsk, he received fresh reinforcements. He then made attempts to maintain good positions, which the ground presented to him; but all resistance on his part proved useless. Our troops pressed him vigorously, and he did not stop till at Dembewielkie, where he rejoined the corps of General Rosen, which occupied there a military fortified position. It was then five o'clock in the evening, when the resistance had become more obstinate. The combat lasted till ten o'clock at night. Our artillery occupied the position of the centre; our tirailleurs fired from both sides; the fire was lively and well sustained; but after a contest of some hours, the enemy was routed, his positions abandoned to our troops, and he fled with precipitation. His loss must have been very considerable. It is estimated at 2000 killed, and as many wounded. Many officers have fallen; among others, the colonel commandant of the Wilna regiment. We have made 6000 prisoners, for whole battalions were forced to lay down their arms, and we are every instant hearing, that during the present day, additional prisoners are hourly bringing in to head-quarters.

"We have taken twelve pieces of cannon, a great many waggons of ammunition, and a good deal of arms. The regiments of feucheurs (scythemen) having demanded arms, we have assigned to them those left by the enemy on the field of battle; they went to seek them, and are returning armed with muskets. The combat having lasted till ten o'clock at night, and the army being fatigued after more than twenty hours' hard marching and fighting, it was impossible to pursue the enemy."

Warsaw, April 1, five o'clock, P. M.—An officer, who left head-quarters at one o'clock this day, by order of the commander in chief, brings to the national government the news of fresh success which has this day signalised our heroic army. The enemy made a new attempt to resist the vigourous attacks of our troops.—After a furious combat they were again driven in retreat. The enemy's loss is considerable; we have taken 2000 prisoners, among whom are a general of artillery and many other officers of rank; six pieces of cannon, and many waggons of ammunition.

The following is from the London Herald of the 15th April:—

"It is reported on 'change, that Gen. Diebitsch has been taken prisoner by the Poles. This event is not at all improbable, but we suspect it rests on no other authority. The Russian empire is, to use a homely phrase, in a very ticklish situation; and many are of opinion that a few months will bring forth events with regard to this "barbaric power," which will both astonish and delight the civilised world."

Russia.—Rumours were prevalent that the Turkish Sultan and Persia had declared war against Russia, and that Gen. Sermoloff, who had been dismissed from the Russian service, had issued a proclamation from Samarad, on the banks of the Wolga, calling on all Russians to resist the despotism of Nicholas. There is nothing authentic in regard to these rumours; either of which, should it be confirmed, would be of great moment in creating a diversion in favour of the Poles.

Turkey.—An insurrection has also taken place in the Ottoman empire, of which an account is given in a German paper. The whole of Albania, Bosnia, and part of Macedonia, are said to be in insurrection. If true, to the extent stated, it cannot fail to have important consequences. The occurrence is to be regretted at this moment, on account of the Poles, as it will relieve Nicholas from all apprehensions of Turkey.

Italy.—The accounts from Italy, we are sorry to say, leave little hopes for the cause of the patriots. The Austrians continue to pursue their march along the shores of the Adriatic.—At Tumini they had an engagement with a corps of patriots, of about 1500 troops of the line, with four pieces of cannon, whom they compelled to fly, and afterwards took the town by assault, although the streets were barricaded. The persons composing the provisional government, finding themselves involved in an unequal and hopeless contest, had entered into negociations with Cardinal Benevoleto, the Pope's legate, which resulted in their complete submission, to which the only condition attached is security for their persons.

France.—The ministry of France appear to be little inclined to war; while the events of the day, the spirit of the times, and the feelings of the people, all tend to an immediate rupture with Austria. It is believed that war is inevitable; and that if Louis Phillippe procrastinates it much longer, his reign will be at an end.

The late ministerial associates of Polignac, who escaped from the storm they assisted to raise in July last, have been tried. Their names are D'Haussez, Capelle, and Montbel. They have been declared guilty of high treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

M. de Polignac has made an attempt to escape from the fortress of Ham. He was discovered in an apartment of the chimney where he was confined.

The French ministry are persevering in a vigourous opposition against the press. In a few instances they have succeeded; but if the people read, they must ultimately fall, for nearly all the press is at war with them.

The news of the Polish victory was received at Paris with as much enthusiasm as if it had been a domestic triumph.

The family of Buonaparte have leave to re-enter France.

Belgium.—The state of Belgium remains unchanged. Prince Leopold was still spoken of as the sovereign of that country. The Tribune says, we have had a communication from an authentic source, stating that a definite arrangement had just been entered into at London upon the subject of the affairs of Belgium. Louis Phillippe is to give his eldest daughter to Prince Coburg, (Leopold), who is to be elevated to the throne of Belgium; but upon a condition, imposed by the holy alliance, that all the fortifications of the frontier towns of Belgium shall be levelled with the ground.

Spain.—A letter from Bayonne, dated March 30, says, "The arrests continue at Madrid.—More than forty of the heads of the principal families of this capital have been put on trial before military commissions. The insurrection at Valencia has been put down. Several persons of distinction were also arrested in that city, as well as at Bilboa, Vittoria, and Saragossa. It is reported that 2,000 prisoners in the Isla de Leon have been shot. It now appears certain, that on all points where attempts were made to raise the constitutional banner, the discontented patriots have found a population, at least indifferent, and troops faithful to King Ferdinand; so that for the present their hopes are entirely destroyed."

Great-Britain.—The British Parliament assembled on the 11th April; but no decisive general measure had been adopted. There were great apprehensions in London that the reform bill would not after all be carried. The London Herald of the 15th expresses, however, a hope "that all will yet go right."

Ireland.—Disturbances continued in Ireland, and in some instances were of a frightful character. In Clare, five police men, who had arrested two persons engaged in administering the whiteboy oath, were attacked by the country people, and literally stoned to death. In Loughrea, a party of 5000 insurgents had attacked the houses of several of the magistrates, breaking the doors and windows, and destroying the furniture. In one of the houses they obtained thirteen stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition.

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 15th, says, "We have no fresh accounts of outrages, and active means are employed to restore order, and to mitigate distress."

Greece.—There is said to be some commotion at Greece, and that the Mainotes, the Hydriots and Spezziots, have revolted against the authority of the President, Capo d'Istria.

DOMESTIC.

Fire.—A fire broke out in this village, on Saturday night last, at about 12 o'clock, in a stable occupied by the proprietors of one of the canal boat lines, in the rear of Mr. Welles' hotel, on the margin of Messrs. Platt & Co.'s basin. It was situated in the midst of a group of wooden buildings; and but for the stillness of the weather, and the vicinity of a supply of water, much property must have been destroyed. As it was, the fire did not extend beyond the building in which it commenced.

Steam Boat Disaster.—The steam-boat Washington, Capt. Tomlinson, while on her passage from New-York to Providence, was run into by the Chancellor Livingston, Capt. Comstock, off New-Haven, on the night of the 14th inst. and sunk in about twenty minutes, in twelve fathoms water. The second engineer, Mr. Edward Sherman, was crushed to death by the collision. There was a large number of passengers on board, and it was at first believed that two of them were killed; but it appears from later accounts, that all of them were saved. The passengers' baggage, the mails, $20,000 in specie, and about the same amount in bank notes, were also saved; but more than one half the cargo of box and bale goods, crates, &c. went down with the vessel. The captain of the Washington attributes the accident to the Chancellor Livingston's attempting to pass him to the left, instead of the right; the latter course having always been the practice when steam-boats meet in the sound. Capt. Comstock says in reply, that the boats pass as often to the left as to the right, and that there is no understanding on the subject. It appears that neither the captains were on deck, and that the boats were under the command of their respective pilots.

The Cabinet.—Mr. Livingston has entered on the duties of his office, as Secretary of State; and the Concord (N. H.) Patriot says, that Mr. Woodbury, the new Secretary of the Navy, was to proceed to Washington last week.

Disaster on the Lake.—The schooner Monroe, belonging to J. T. Trowbridge & Co. was driven ashore near Sodus point, in the snow storm of the 8th inst. and lost. The Monroe, we understand, had lading on board belonging to merchants of this county. The crew were all saved.—*Watertown Freeman.*

Lake Erie.—The ice disappeared from before the harbour at Buffalo, on Saturday night the 7th inst. and on *Sunday* morning two steamboats left for Detroit. The number of emigrants collected at Buffalo, waiting for the navigation to open, was estimated at from three to four thousand, many of whom had been thus detained for several weeks.

Dreadful Destruction by Fire.—A fire broke out in Broad street, Boston, on Wednesday evening the 4th inst. in a four story building, occupied, the lower part as a bakery, and the upper by Irish tenants. The building was consumed, and dreadful to relate, one entire family of the name of Murphy, consisting of the parents and three children, perished. A husband, wife and child precipitated themselves from a third story window, and were more or less injured. The child was caught by a sailor; the wife was caught by a gentleman of the country, named Donovan, with great danger, but no injury to himself. A tall man, name unknown, is represented to have rushed twice into the flames, bringing out two children each time. Murphy, the father, was seen by a neighbour to come twice to the window, three stories high, and to make a motion as if to throw his child on the pavement; but a sheet of fire enveloped him and his child, and he was seen no more. The remains of the five Murphys have been found and interred.—*Boston Tribune.*

Robbery.—On Friday last, (12th inst.) near the village of Geddes, a passenger belonging on board a canal boat, was knocked down by two men, and robbed of $40. It appears that the robbers knew of the man's having money, and under a pretence of visiting the pump works, decoyed him from the boat, and when sufficiently out of sight, they knocked him down, took his money, and immediately proceeded to the swamp between Geddes and Syracuse. The alarm was immediately given, and about fifty individuals promptly turned out, surrounded the swamp, and caught them both within half an hour after the robbery was committed. They are now in jail to await their trial.—*Onondaga Standard.*

Gold Mines.—It is supposed that 20,000 persons are employed in mining in the southern states, and the produce of the mines are equal to five millions annually.

TEXAS MEETING.

Those wishing to participate in the salubrious climate and productive soil of Texas, with the very liberal offers of the Mexican government to such as are disposed to become actual settlers, are requested to meet at the Farmer's Hotel, in this village, on Thursday next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Any who possess knowledge on the subject, either for or against the project, are particularly invited to attend, and communicate such information as shall be interesting to the meeting. *Utica, May 24, 1831.*

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

Notice is hereby given, that a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Hamilton College, will be held at the house of Moses Foot, in the village of Clinton, on Tuesday the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. A. S. NORTON, *Senior Trustee.*

Clinton, May 10, 1831.

Utica Lyceum.—Friday evening next. Dr. Batchelder's third lecture on the "*Education of the senses.*" Question—"Is deep erudition favourable to the developement of genius?"—Disputants, Messrs. Whittelsey, Whiffin, Bacon and Wilson.

DEATHS.

At Detroit, on the 10th inst. Hon. *John Trumbull*, late of Hartford, Conn. aged 81; well known as the fellow labourer of Adams, Hancock, Wolcott, and other illustrious spirits of the revolution; as the author of McFingal; the learned jurist and patriot, the scholar and statesman.

In Rochesther, on the 17th inst. Col. *Nathaniel Rochester*, aged 79. He was the founder and patriarch of that village, and to his liberality and public spirit much of its prosperity is attributed.

In New-York, on the 19th inst. *Arthur Herrick*, Esq. attorney at law, of Angelica, Allegany county, aged 28. He arrived in that city on the 8th, was seized with the bilious cholic, and expired about noon the following day.

List of Letters received at the office of the Western Recorder, during the last week.

O. E. Wightman, J. A. Stansbury, H. Ivison & Co. W. H. Chandler, B. Robinson, Rev. A. E. Campbell.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform HATTERS, that he has removed from Whitesborough to Utica, and intends to furnish FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality and newest fashion, or any other fashion that is wanted. He hopes by this arrangement, to supply distant customers with less delay than formerly.

Colouring Blocks may be had as above. Also, Blocks for Milliners.

Orders addressed to the Subscriber, to Messrs. Stocking & Hunt, or to either of the other Hatters in this village, will receive immediate attention.

LUTHER HOLBROOK.

Utica, May 17, 1831. 20w3

NEW STORE.

SAMUEL THOMSON, of the late firm of *Shearman & Thomson*, has taken the well known stand of the late firm of *Cooper & Ellis*, No. 68, Genesee street, two doors below the Ontario Branch Bank, and is now opening an entire new stock of GOODS, all purchased since the first of March, at the lowest auction cash prices, and for extent of variety probably not equalled in town. My lofts will be open to-morrow, for the exhibition of arpets, a few pieces of which were imported expressly for village trade. I shall be happy to show them to those who have the curiosity to examine them. *Utica, April 12, 1831.* 15

PALM LEAF HATS.

97 DOZEN for sale by SAMUEL THOMSON, No. 68, Genesee street, Utica.

May 10, 1831. 19w3

WANTED,

20,000 lbs. good new BUTTER, for which a fair price will be paid in goods, if delivered previous to the 10th day of June next, at No. 36, Genesee street, Utica. AUGUSTUS PEASE.

May 10, 1831. 19w4

SHEARMAN'S
CARPET WARE-HOUSE,
No. 62, Genesee Street, Utica.

CONSTANTLY on hand, Kidderminster, Venitian, Ingrain, and Family-made Carpetings; Brussels and Wilton Rugs, Piano and Table Covers, Oil Cloths, India Matting, Moreens and Fringes, and Dry Goods generally.

N. B.—Fifteen bales fresh imported Carpetings, of superior qualities and elegant patterns, *just received*, and *more* will arrive on the opening of the canal.

April 12, 1831. ROBERT SHEARMAN.

R. SHEARMAN,

NO. 62, Genesee street, is just receiving, and selling cheap for *money*, Lupin & Son's and H. Henequin & Co.'s superior Merino Shawls; Merino, Thibet wool, Cashmere, Barrege, Fancy, Bandana, Choppa, Romall, Spitalfields, and other Handkerchiefs; Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros de Naps, Florences; Irish Linens, Sheetings and Diapers; Merino Circassians, Bang-ups, Fustians, Merino Cassimeres, Mixed Canton Camblets, Pongees, Embossed and watered Moreens, Fringes, and most other articles usually found in a dry goods store; many of which have herd names, which he can pronounce better than he can spell.

April 12, 1831. 15

HARDWARE.

AYLSWORTH & HOLMES, at No. 129, Genesee street, offer for sale, a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Sadlery and Cabinet Wares, at wholesale and retail. They are daily expecting their spring importations, direct from the manufactories in England, which, together with their present stock on hand, will make their assortment complete. Having facilities to procure their Goods at the lowest rates in Birmingham and Sheffield, they are enabled to furnish their customers at wholesale, with articles in their line, on the most reasonable terms and prices.

April 5, 1831. 14

BARTON & BUTLER,

AT No. 54, Genesee street, are now receiving the most splendid lot of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, ever offered in this market. Their assortment is good, comprising almost every article in their line, and will be sold, *wholesale* or *retail*, at as low rates as the same can be furnished north of New-York.

April 5, 1831. 14

WHITE MORENO LONG SHAWLS, a splendid lot; Square Do.; Black & scarlet Long and Square Do.; just opened at No. 54, Genesee street.

April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

MILLINERY GOODS, Brown Battiste, Satin Straw, White Crape, Assorted col'd Florences, Satins, Gro. de Naples, Gause & taffeta Ribbons, &c. just received by BARTON & BUTLER.

7-8 and 10-4 Damask Linen TABLE-CLOTHS, 6, 7, 8 & 10-4 Table Diaper, Irish Do. & Napkins, Ginghams, Prints, &c.; just received at No. 54, Genesee street, by BARTON & BUTLER.

IRISH LINENS, a splendid assortment, may be found at No. 54, Genesee street.

April 5, 1831. BARTON & BUTLER.

TO LET,
For one or more Years,

TWO Brick Stores and Dwellings, on the corner of Genesee & Devereux streets. These buildings are designed for stores and dwellings, and are so constructed, that the whole may be used for private dwellings or boarding-houses. Possession given 1st of June.

For terms, apply to the Subscriber, living in Court street. SAMUEL FARWELL.

Utica, March 28, 1831. 13

POETRY AND MUSIC.

From the Liberator.

THE CHILD'S EVENING HYMN.

Father, while the day-light dies,
Hear our grateful voices rise:
For the blessings that we share,
For thy kindness and thy care,
For the joy that fills our breast,
For the love that makes us blest,
We thank thee, Father.

For an earthly father's arm,
Shielding us from wrong and harm;
For a mother's watchful cares,
Mingled with her many prayers;
For the happy kindred band,
Midst whose peaceful links we stand,
We bless thee, Father.

Yet, while 'neath the evening skies,
Thus we bid our thanks arise,
Father! still we think of those,
Who are bow'd with many woes;
Whom no earthly parents' arm
Can protect from wrong and harm;
The poor slaves, Father.

Ah! while we are richly blest,
They are wretched and distrest!
Outcasts in their native land,
Crush'd beneath oppression's hand,
Scarcely knowing even thee,
Mighty Lord of earth and sea!
Oh, save them, Father!

Touch the flinty hearts, that long
Have remorseless done them wrong;
Ope the eyes, that long have been
Blind to every guilty scene;
That the slave—a slave no more—
Grateful thanks to thee may pour,
And bless thee, Father!

E. M. C.

A rude Musical Instrument.—We mentioned some time ago, having received a musical shell, among the curiosities forwarded in a box from the Sandwich islands. In another box just come to hand, we find an instrument of a more complex character, producing sounds very similar to those of the shell. It consists of five small reeds or pipes, of different lengths and sizes, placed side by side, and fastened together by two strong pieces of twine. The pipes are so arranged as to have the open ends come in rotation before the aperture of the lips, as the instrument is moved laterally from right to left, or left to right. It resembles an instrument sometimes met with in civilised countries, under the name of "pandean pipes;" but like the shell above mentioned, it has a defective scale. It has but five sounds, instead of seven; the second and seventh being wanting; and it makes no provision for transpositions or for accidental semitones. The tones are strong and clear; but it seems scarcely possible, when there are so few of them, to give them any thing like a melodious arrangement. Nor is this any disadvantage to the natives; for, as our correspondent tells us, they do not seem, in their ignorant state, to desire any thing better than the incoherent jingling to be derived from the rapid motion of the instrument above mentioned. The music thus played must be about as important as a common bark whistle. Still it is a *scientific* curiosity. The ancient Grecian music used to have a very defective scale, as we now estimate perfection. This species of instrument was also known to the Greeks many centuries ago; perhaps anterior to the christian era. Did the Sandwich islanders derive it directly from the Greeks, or indirectly from some other nation? Had they ever *invented* it, they would scarcely have turned the invention to such poor account as they now do.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Western Recorder.

EXTRACTS FROM PAYSON.—No. II.

Payson had the disposition and the faculty to make every exertion speak for Christ.—However much it might seem disconnected with religion, he made it the happy occasion of promoting the cause nearest his heart. How different this from the conduct of many professed Christians. A class of duties are performed for God, such as attending on the means of grace, prayer, reading the scriptures; while secular duties are engaged in, without the least reference to the glory of God; the idea not once entering the mind. Says a Christian, I am sensible of the defect of which you speak; and my great anxiety is to remedy it. How shall I do it? I will tell you. Whenever you engage in any business, (the ground is assumed that all your avocations are lawful), let this thought possess your mind: I will do this for the glory of God. You will thus acquire the habit of associating every thing with religion. This, once fairly formed, will be a continued medium of communication between your soul and God; so that secular employments, instead of retarding your growth in grace, will actually facilitate it. Suppose you that the employment of a mother, in the act of preparing clothes for a destitute son in India, would take her mind from the contemplation of her beloved child? The effect would be directly the reverse. The very act of preparing the garments would fix her mind with more intensity upon the son; for the obvious reason that the labour would be intimately associated with the idea of him.

Again: Did the secular business of Adam and Eve, which was to dress the garden, tend to make them forget God? No; on the contrary, it gave to their religious affections an *increased* intensity. It is evident, then, that worldly employments have no original tendency to quench the flame of piety. On the contrary they have a natural aptitude to spiritualise the mind. It is the *abuse* of the world which exercises such a deleterious effect upon heavenly mindedness. Let the Christian, then, learn "to use the world as *not abusing it*;" to make every effort speak for God's glory; and the great secret of living right is learned. This character was happily illustrated by Payson in all his conduct. An example may be found in an address delivered by him before the Musical Society of Portland, in 1809; one of the last occasions* in which we should look for the proof of the existence and perfections of God; of the apostacy and recovery of man; of the ultimate destination and employment of redeemed sinners. Yet all this, "in strains as sweet as angels use," was wrought into an address on music. I will only give a few extracts. Y. V. A.

"Without resorting to the hyperbolical expressions of poetry, or to the dreams of pagan mythology; to the wonders said to be performed by the lyre of Amphion, or the harp of Orpheus; I might place before you the prophet of Jehovah, composing his ruffled spirits by the soothing influence of music, that he might be suitably prepared to receive a message from the Lord of Hosts. I might present to your view the evil spirit, by which jealous & melancholy Saul was afflicted, flying, baffled and defeated, from the animating & harmonious tones of David's harp. I might show you the same David, the defender and avenger of his flock, the champion and bulwark of his country, the conqueror of Goliath, the greatest warrior and monarch of his age, laying down the sword and sceptre, to take up his harp; and exchanging the titles of victor and king, for the more honourable title of sweet Psalmist of Israel. .... But I appear not before you as her advocate; for in that character my exertions would be superfluous. She is present to speak for herself, and to assert her own claims to our notice and approbation. You have heard her voice in the performances of this evening; and those of you whom the God of nature has favoured with a capacity of feeling and understanding her eloquent language, will, I trust, acknowledge that she has pleaded her own cause with triumphant success; has given sensible demonstration, that she can speak not only to the ears, but to the heart; and that she possesses irresistible power, to soothe, delight, and fascinate the soul. Nor was it to the senses alone, that she spake; but while, in harmonious sounds, she maintained her claims, and asserted her powers, in a still and small, but convincing voice, she addressed herself directly to reason and conscience, proclaiming the most important truths; truths which perhaps some of you did not hear or regard, but which deserve and demand our most serious attention. With the same irresistable evidence as if an angel had spoken from heaven, she said, there is a God; and that God is good and benevolent. For my friends, who but God could have tuned the human voice, and given harmony to sounds? Who, but a good and benevolent God, would have given us senses capable of perceiving and enjoying this harmony? Who but such a being would have opened a way through the ear, for its passage to the soul? Could blind chance have produced these wonders of wisdom? or a malignant being these miracles of goodness? Could they have caused this admirable fitness between harmony of sounds, and the organs of sense, by which it is perceived? No. They would either have given us no senses, or left them imperfect, or rendered every sound discordant and harsh. With the utmost propriety, therefore, may Jehovah ask, Who hath made man's mouth, and planted the ear? Have not I, the Lord? With the utmost justice, also, may he demand of us, that all our musical powers and faculties should be consecrated to his service, and employed in celebrating his praises. To urge you, diligently and cheerfully, to perform this pleasing, reasonable and indispensable duty, is the principal object of the speaker. Not then, as the advocate of music, but as the ambassador of that God, whose being and benevolence music proclaims, do I address this assembly, entreating every individual, without delay, to adopt and practice the resolution of the royal Psalmist—"I will sing unto the Lord, as long as I live; I will sing praises to my God, while I have being."

*Why so? Have sacred concerts generally been made seasons of amusement?—*Ed. Rec.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Connecticut Observer.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

How to make small children hate School.

Make them sit on benches about six inches wide, so much elevated that their feet cannot reach the floor, without any support for their backs.

Compel them to maintain this position for an hour or an hour and a half at a time. If they change their position, scold at them; if they get to sleep and fall from the bench, permit the school to laugh at them, and laugh yourself; if they attempt "to beguile the tedious hours" by play, break your book cover across their heads.

Let special pains be taken to have their seats placed where they are peculiarly exposed to the heat of the stove, when excessive.

Look out of the window occasionally, and suffer some of the large scholars, who are favourites, to do the same; but if the smaller scholars attempt it, box their ears, or strike them over head, ears, and eyes, with the rod.

Instead of requiring them to study their books a short time, and then lay them aside wholly, require them to hold them perpetually, and pretend to study.

Let their lessons be long and uninteresting. If in the alphabet, begin at A, and go regularly through to Z; then proceed with the small letters in the same manner. If the lesson is spelling, be sure to give them long columns of words, of which they neither know the use or meaning. If in reading, let it be some *philosophical disquisition*, or *sermon*, which they cannot understand, and which has no cuts, or any thing else to illustrate, or render it interesting.

Never call on them to perform, until you have spent the first hour of school with the older pupils, and the patience of the little fellows is chiefly exhausted; then drag them to their lessons like bullocks to the slaughter.

Compel them to sit still and obey at all events; but allow the older pupils to break the rules occasionally, with impunity.

Always look at them with a frown on your countenance, but smile on the older pupils.

A.

SOUND.

When sound is stopped in its progress by an even surface, such as a wall, the side of a house, the face of a rock, or the side of a hill, it is reflected or driven back exactly like light from a mirror; and the observer, who emits the sound, will hear the reflected sound, or *echo*, some time after the original sound was emitted. If a person, for example, stands opposite the face of a rock, at a distance of 1090 feet, and fires a pistol, the sound will take one second to reach the rock, and when reflected from it, it will take another second to return to the observer, so that the *echo* will be heard exactly *two seconds* after the discharge of the pistol.—Hence we may determine the distance in feet of the body which occasions the echo, by multiplying 1090 feet by half the number of seconds between the sound and its echo. In order to hear the echo most distinctly, the person must always be directly opposite the middle of the wall or obstruction which reflects the sound. If the place where the sound is made is different from the place of the observer who is to hear it, then the ear of the observer must be as distant on one side from the point directly opposite the middle of the wall, as the place of the sound is distant from it on the other; or, to speak more technically, sound is reflected like light, so that the angle of incidence, or the inclination at which the sound falls upon the wall, is equal to the angle of reflection, or the inclination at which the sound is returned from the wall. We have had occasion to observe very fine proof of this property of sound in the circular turn of a garden wall, near a mile distant from a pier over the river. When the air is pure and the wind favourable, the rushing sound of the water is reflected from the hollow surface of the wall, and concentrated in a focus, like the rays of light, and the ear can easily discover the point where the sound is most intense. Various remarkable echoes, and some not very credible, have been described by different authors. Dr. Plot mentions an echo in Woodstock park, which repeats seventeen syllables by day, and twenty by night. The famous echo at the Marquis Simonetta's villa near Milan has been described both by Addison and Keysler. According to the last of these travellers, it is occasioned by the reflection of the voice between the opposite paralleled wings of the building, which are fifty-eight paces from each other, without any windows or doors, and perpendicular to the main body of the building. The repetition of the sound dwells chiefly on the last syllable. A man's voice is repeated above forty times, and the report of a pistol above sixty times; but the repetitions are so rapid that it is difficult to number them, unless it be early in the morning, or in a calm, still evening. A curious example of an oblique echo, not heard by the person who emits the sound, is described in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences," as existing at Genefay, near Rouen. A person singing hears only his own direct voice, while those who listen hear only the echo, which sometimes seems to approach, and at other times to recede from the ear; one person hears a single voice, another several voices; one hears the echo on the right, and another on the left; the effect constantly changing with the position of the observer. One of the most remarkable echoes of which we have read, is that which Dr. Birch describes as existing in Argylshire. When a person at a proper distance played eight or ten notes on a trumpet, they were correctly repeated, but a third lower; after a short silence, another repetition was heard in a yet lower tone, and after another short interval, they were repeated a third time in a tone lower still.—*Herschell.*

ROME.

The following superstitious ceremony incontestably demonstrates the absurd errors and mummeries of the Romish church:—

"On Trinity Sunday, five persons were canonised at Rome. The Pope was met at the gate of the church by the chapter of the Vatican, and conducted to the altar, where the sacrament was exposed; hence he was carried to the grand theatre erected for the occasion. The Solicitor, kneeling, then made his request for the canonisation of these five persons. The Archbishop of Carthage answered in the name of the Pope, that it was his intention first to implore the assistance of divine light through the intercession of the saints. The whole of the assembly then knelt, and the litanies of the saints were sung. The advocate made a second request, and recourse was had to fresh prayers. The request was repeated a third time, in these words, "Instanter, Instantius, Instantissime." The Archbishop answered, "His Holiness decides, that it is agreeable to God, that the five blessed souls should be ranked among the saints." The Pope then pronounced the decree of canonisation; after which, having been kissed on the hand and knees by the cardinal Solicitor, he began the Te Deum. Immediately trumpets, bells, field-pieces, and the artillery of the castle of Angelo, resounded; and all the bells in the city were rung during a full hour. After prayers were offered to the saints whom they had manufactured, the Pope delivered a discourse. A plenary indulgence was then published for seven years, and seven times forty days, for those who had assisted on the occasion, and those who had visited the tombs of these new saints."

EVERY MAN RESPONSIBLE.

He who is the means of converting and instructing a solitary youth, in this age, kindles a star in the moral horizon. The faithful father, mother, or teacher, "casts bread upon the waters, to be found many days hence." But he who by bad principles or example, injures the youth of this generation, does, in so far as his influence extends, throw poison into a river at the fountain, on both of whose shores a whole population must drink and die.—*Charl. Obs.*

SELF-EXAMINATION.

The conscientious Christian should not suffer a single day to pass, without an investigation of his moral character. At the close of the day, and when about to commit the keeping of his soul to Him "who never slumbereth nor sleepeth," he should take a deliberate and serious retrospect of the past. His conduct, and the motives which prompted it, should pass under investigation.

It is the living Christians, that in all parts of the world are chiefly persecuted. Let them be once dead, and dead-hearted hypocrites themselves will honour them; especially at a sufficient distance; they will destroy the living saints, and keep holy days for the dead ones.—*Richard Baxter.*

Did professed Christians more exactly conform their hearts and lives to their profession and holy rule, their lives would confute the reproaches of their enemies, and command a reverend and awful estimation from observers, and do more to convince the unbelieving world of the truth and dignity of the christian faith, than all the words of the most subtle disputants.—*ib.*

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 100lbs.	$4 50a4 60	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	5 50a5 60	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould - -	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped - -	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb. - -	all	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal. -	34a35
Havana -	9a10	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java - -	12a13	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed, -	83a85
Upland -	9a11	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana -	10a12	Beef, mess, bbl.	8 75a9 50
Alabama -	9a12	—— prime	5 62a6 25
Feathers.		Pork, mess	14 12a
Live American	34a36	—— prime	10 87a
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	3 00a3 25	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale -	1 50a1 62	Hog's Lard -	8a9
Pickled, bbl.	3 75a4 00	Cheese - -	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	6 50a6 62	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 25a8 50	Prime, 100lbs.	3 12a3 25
Herring -	2 87a3 00	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb. -	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 75a6 00	Havana, white, lb.	9a12
Western (canal)	6 12a6 37	—— brown -	7a9
Rye flour -	3 87a4 00	New-Orleans -	6a8
Indian meal	3 50a3 56	Loaf - -	17a19
Grain.		Lump - -	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 20a1 30	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 30a1 32	American, lb. -	6a7
Rye - -	78a80	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	70a75	Bohea, lb. -	32a34
Oats - -	38a40	Souchong -	44a75
Barley -	80a	Hyson-skin -	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson -	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson - -	85a1 12
La Plata, lb. -	15a16	Gunpowder	1 20a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial -	1 20a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb. -	8a 9	Richmond, lb. -	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba - -	14a25
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a3 50
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port - -	80a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L.P.	90a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	35 00a36 00	—— pulled -	50a60
Staves, pipe	48 00a50 00	Common -	35a40
—— hhd.	35 00a36 00	Spinning -	33a40
—— bbl.	28 00a30 00	American Hatter's	30a85

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.		Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
City Banks -	par	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Except Franklin	broken	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Dutchess County -	par	Monmouth -	broken
Lansingburgh -	par	Franklin - -	do
Bank of Albany* -	1-4	Hoboken - -	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Paterson - -	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Newburgh* -	do	Jersey City, -	do
Orange County -	do	State, Trenton -	do
Catskill - -	do	All others -	1-2 a 3-8
Farmer's, Troy* -	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Other Troy Banks	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Saratoga County -	do	York - -	1-2
Mohawk - -	do	Chester County -	3-8
Utica - -	1-2	Delaware County	do
Geneva - -	do	Reading - -	do
Auburn - -	do	Pittsburgh - -	1
Ontario - -	do	Gettysburgh -	do
Central - -	do	Chambersburgh -	do
Chenango - -	do	Carlisle - -	do
Ithaca - -	do	Lancaster - -	do
Ogdensburgh -	do	Greensburgh -	do
Jefferson County -	do	Brownville - -	do
Wayne County -	do	Silver-Lake -	50
Rochester - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Monroe County -	do	*Delaware.*	
Livingston County	do	Banks of this state	1-2
Middle District	broken	*Maryland.*	
Columbia, Hudson	do	Baltimore Banks -	3-8
Greene County -	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Washington & Warren	do	Cumberland -	do
Plattsburgh - -	do	Princess Ann -	do
Niagara - -	do	Elkton - -	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	All others -	3-4 a 1
Maine.		*Dist. Columbia.*	
Bath - -	1-2	Bank of Columbia uncer.	
Waterville -	do	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Castine -	broken	Franklin - -	do
Wiscasset - -	do	All others - -	3-4
Kennebeck -	do	*Virginia.*	
Passamaquoddy -	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
Hallowell & Augusta	do	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
All others - -	3-4	Banks of these states	1 a 2
New-Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Banks of this state	2 a 3
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Banks of this state	3-8	Chilicothe - -	4a5
Massachusetts.		Marietta - -	do
Berkshire Bank	broken	Steubenville -	do
Essex, Salem -	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	New-Lancaster -	do
All others - -	3-8	St. Clairsville -	do
Connecticut.		Mount-Pleasant -	do
Norwich Bank -	par	Western Reserve	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Columbus - -	do
Derby - -	do	Others uncertain or broken	
All others - -	1-4	*Miscellaneous.*	
Rhode-Island.		New-Orleans Banks	3
Pawtucket -	broken	Michigan - -	1
All others - -	3-8	Detroit - -	broken
New-Jersey.		Upper-Canada, York	3
State, Newark -	par	Kingston -	broken
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Quebec - - -	3
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Montreal - -	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

MALTE-BRUN SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS.

JUST published, and for sale, by HASTINGS & TRACY, the *Malte-Brun School Geography*, illustrated by numerous original Engravings, and an Atlas of nineteen maps, charts and tables: By S. G. Goodrich. This Geography, it is believed, will in every respect satisfy the public expectation, and be found decidedly superior to any system now in use.

Also, The Franklin Primer, The Young Scholar's Manual, or Easy Lessons, The Improved Reader, and the General Class-Book. *Dec.* 7, 1830.

REES' CYCLOPAEDIA.

A COMPLETE Set of REES' CYCLOPÆDIA, may be had, at a cheap rate, by applying to the publishers of this paper. *Utica, March* 15, 1831.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

JUST published by WHITE, GALLAHER & WHITE, in the city of New-York, WEBSTER's DICTIONARY, *abridged*, the 5th edition, containing more than forty thousand words, which are in common use, divided into syllables and accented, with a key to the pronunciation. To this is annexed a table of the money in use among commercial nations, reduced to their value in sterling, and in dollars and cents.

The estimation in which Dr. Webster's Dictionary is held by gentlemen of erudition, appears from the following testimonials:—

The merits of Dr. Webster's Dictionary of the English Language, are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed. We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it. The etymological department throws new and striking light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the arts, words not found in other dictionaries, and many of them the words for the precise meaning of which the general reader is most frequently at a loss; the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of spelling, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers; and the definitions have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found, we believe, in any other dictionary of the English language.

The foregoing recommendation is signed by Jeremiah Day, D. D. President of Yale College; Simeon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court; David Daggett, Judge of the Superior Court; Benjamin Silliman, LL.D. Professor of Chemistry, &c. in Yale College; William Bristol, Judge of the District Court; Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D.; James L. Kingsley, Professor of Hebrew, &c. Yale College; Chauncey A. Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric, &c. Yale College; Denison Olmstead, Professor of Mathematics, &c. Yale College.

In the preceding recommendation of the American Dictionary, &c. signed by Mr. Day and others, we cheerfully concur:—Joshua Bates, President of Middlebury College; John Hough, Professor of Languages, do.; William C. Fowler, Professor of Chemistry, &c. do.; Edward Turner, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, do.

The recommendation of President Day and others, distinguished gentlemen, would be decisive with me, as to the merit of Dr. Webster's Works. I also have had occasion to use and examine his quarto Dictionary, and the octavo abridgment of it by Mr. Worcester. Each of them appears to me to be executed with great care, learning, and ability. I cheerfully concur in the opinion, that they form a very valuable addition to our lexicography, and deserve the patronage of the American public. JOSEPH STORY,

Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Prof. of Law in the Univ. of Cambridge.

I agree with Mr. Justice Story, in the sentiments which he has expressed; and I am satisfied that an attempt to reduce into a system the doubtful orthography of the language, and to diminish the number of its anomalies, would meet with the approbation of the public; and that no one is better qualified for the task than Dr. Webster. WILLIAM CRANCH,

Judge of the Sup. Court in the Dist. of Columbia.

☞ The above Work will be kept for sale at the Bookstore of HASTINGS & TRACY.

Utica, May 3, 1831. 18

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

STEAM SCOURING AND DRESSING CLOTHES, opposite the United States Branch Bank, where all orders will be attended to.

The Subscribers, having made additional improvements in the manner of colouring and scouring, desire to inform the public, that they have employed workmen directly from London, who have been extensively engaged in the business of steam scouring and colouring in that city, and who will now be engaged in their service. They desire to express their gratitude to the public, for the liberal patronage they have received, which has far exceeded their expectations.

Almost all colours which constitute gentlemen's dress, such as black, blue, drab, &c. will be restored to their original brightness and beauty, and warranted not to fade again; and all stains and blemishes perfectly extracted.

They hope that by constancy and promptness in their business, they shall secure the confidence and patronage of a generous public. ROBERT PAUL,

Utica, Nov. 5, 1830. WILLIAM PAUL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to the corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, where he will keep Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of HITCHCOCK & SWAN, J. & W. WILLIAMS, WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, and H. STORRS & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle; and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulness in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD and efficient remedy for this fatal disease was discovered by *Dr Rafinesque*, Pulmist and Professor of Medical Botany in Philadelphia. It has cured or relieved six hundred persons, from Boston to New-Orleans, within two or three years. From three to six large bottles have effected radical cures. It is purely vegetable, fragrant and palatable. Patients actually become fond of it. It acts by medicating and healing the lungs, through the blood and air

The Pulmist, or Art to cure the Consumption, has been published as a guide Ample consultations furnished in difficult cases, at ten dollars

The Pulmel and Pulmist sold in Utica, at the Philadelphia price, by WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, Agents. *Utica, Dec.* 7, 1830. 49

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. WILLIAM CLARKE.

THE MUSICAL CABINET,

OR a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Set Pieces, and Anthems, selected principally from the works of the most eminent ancient and modern writers, embracing all the variety of metres in general use, together with a concise introduction to psalmody; compiled and arranged by Alling Brown: Just received and for sale by *Nov.* 30, 1830. HASTINGS & TRACY.

PETER PARLEY'S GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of telling about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known; and the recommendations of the present work are numerous and respectable. *September*, 1330.

REMOVAL.

E. W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "SWAIM'S PANACEA, PHILADA." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. WM. SWAIM.

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

DR. ROBERTS'

WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediateiy; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— UTICA, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

DR. HITCHCOCK—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

UTICA, *July* 17, 1829.

SIR—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

UTICA, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

DR. STERRY'S HAIR REGENERATOR,

AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. STERRY, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon briliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, corner of Genesee & Catharine streets, Utica.

Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.

TERMS OF THE RECORDER.

I. The Western Recorder is published on Tuesday of each week.

II. The price to subscribers is Two Dollars and Fifty Cents